



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JULY 3, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 27 -- PAGES 851-884

Boxscore After Six Months...

EISENHOWER vs. CONGRESS

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

24 of 37 By President
Get Action; 12 Ignored,
Only One Turned Down

ROLL CALL SCORECARD

Executive Wins 31
of 36 Tests, Needs
Democratic Help on 23

PAGES 851-860

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Price Tag The House, convinced by Administration arguments that defense funds can be cut, slashed below the budget requests which had aroused cries of penny-pinching, and appropriated \$34.4 billion for arms.

On another cold war front, the Senate authorized \$5.3 billion for foreign aid -- more than \$300 million above the House figure -- and softened a threat to withhold aid if Europe fails to establish a Defense Community.

Just before packing for the July 4 holiday, the Senate passed the reciprocal trade extension, voting for a non-partisan Tariff Commission.

On The Floor

Money--The Senate voted \$453 million for Interior, and \$473.8 million for Army civil functions. A measure to keep agencies going one month while they await appropriations went to the President.

EPT--GOP leaders decided on serenity, not strife, as they called off a House battle over by-passing the Ways and Means Committee on excess-profits.

New Look--By rejecting a disapproval resolution, the House allowed the Defense Department reorganization plan to take effect.

Controls--Congress passed and the President signed a limited extension of economic controls.

Housing--Housing laws were extended by Congressional action and the President's signature.

In The Committees

Appropriations--Funds totaling \$2 billion for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare were recommended by a Senate committee. A subcommittee okayed appropriations for independent offices, cutting TVA requests.

Aloha--Hawaii statehood hearings were resumed in the Senate. Chairman Butler (R Neb.), once opposed, predicted floor consideration in early 1954.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Impeachment--Rep. Wheeler (D Ga.) defended his resolution to impeach Justice Douglas.

School Aid--Two federal school aid bills were reported to the House.

DP's--Senate hearings on admission of 240,000 Iron Curtain refugees were resumed, with a committee vote scheduled for July 8.

Wheat--Extension of the International Wheat Agreement was approved by a Senate committee, as hearings on domestic wheat quotas ended.

Rubber--Senate hearings on sale of synthetic rubber facilities to private industry continued. Witnesses predicted price rises.

Justice--After 17 months, the House probe of the Justice Department ended. Attorney General Brownell reported steps to correct "unsavory conditions."

Oil--House investigators heard charges of collusion as they probed recent oil price rises.

On The Farm

John H. Davis, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, reported the Administration may delay implementing pledges of "less government and more free enterprise" because farmers must be saved from "ruinously low prices."

President Eisenhower allocated funds for emergency drought and flood relief.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson proclaimed wheat marketing quotas as record surpluses piled up. Legislation requested of Congress would allow the President to ship some surpluses abroad to fight famine.

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Story Of The Week...

DEMOCRATS AND EISENHOWER

When GOP Absences Or Defections Endangered The President's Programs, Minority Members Frequently Have Closed The Breach On Roll-Call Tests

Despite its majority in both the Senate and the House, the Republican Party often has needed help from the Democratic opposition to put across portions of President Eisenhower's program.

On some roll-call votes, GOP absenteeism has placed the Democrats in the majority. On others, enough Republicans have voted against the Chief Executive's proposals to place Democrats in the role of saving the Administration.

1954 CAMPAIGN MATERIAL?

The Democrats have been enjoying such opportunities. Recognizing the President's popularity, they have been generous in providing the extra shove needed on some major votes where the President prevailed. Among these (some have been voted on by both houses, some have not):

- Confirmation of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.
- Curtailment of the President's reorganization powers.
- "Tidelands."
- Soil conservation.
- Stand-by wage-price-rent freeze power.
- Hawaii statehood.
- Foreign aid.

Campaigners in 1954 seem certain to play up Democratic cooperation with Mr. Eisenhower, telling the voters that Democrats are the President's best friends, that a Democratic Congress would mean smooth team work between the White House and the Capitol.

Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate, speaking in New York Feb. 14, promised that, although "we shall fight them (the GOP) to the end when we think they are wrong," the Democratic Party's "central purpose must be to keep on working positively and constructively for the good of the country." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 247.)

Discussing their role as the "loyal opposition" April 17 at the Washington meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, several key Democrats promised not to obstruct the President.

Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), for example, told the editors "we are determined that we shall not, and will not, hate the President of the United States." He added that his party will not follow the example of "obstructionism so gruesomely set by the Republicans" under Democratic administrations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 533.)

More recently, on June 15 Rayburn attacked the proposed expansion of the Tariff Commission from six to seven members, allowing a GOP majority. "...if I have ever known an administration in 40 years... (which) required nonpartisan cooperation, this present Republican Administration needs it... Just to be constantly criticized... does not set very well with some of us who want to cooperate with any President..." (Congressional Record, p. 6768.)

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), urging support of the proposed cuts in Air Force funds, said June 26: "I certainly hope there will be no effort to make this a partisan matter... And I don't want the Republicans to get all the credit for economy."

TRUMAN RECEIVED REPUBLICAN HELP

Some Administration supporters in Congress are worried about the Republican defections, and the subsequent reliance of the President upon Democrats for help. Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has proposed that the President act to curb GOP "saboteurs and malcontents and goldbricks."

But other Republicans have declared that such incidents are normal in a Congress with so close a margin of party control, and cite instances where former President Harry S. Truman was able to get passage of proposals only because of assistance from GOP Congressmen.

Because of the varying factors involved and the size of the task, Congressional Quarterly has not attempted to check all past votes to see whether ex-President Truman or President Eisenhower has relied most often on members of the opposite party during a given period to secure passage of their proposals. However, on the roll call vote analysis which follows some instances of Republican rescues of Mr. Truman's program are given.

13 ROLL CALLS ANALYZED

Administration proposals were clearly on trial in 36 (Senate 21, House 15) of the 88 record votes (Senate 49, House 39) taken from Jan. 3 through June 25, a CQ analysis shows. The President's viewpoint prevailed on 31 (Senate 18, House 13) of these 36 roll calls.

For this tabulation, only issues on which a Presidential stand was clear were counted as "Eisenhower issues." Numerous appropriation votes were not, even though the Administration has submitted over-all budget requests.

Eliminating duplications and selecting a major test where there were several votes in the same category, CQ analyzed in detail 13 representative roll calls on "Eisenhower issues" -- including some where the Chief Executive received little help from the Democrats.

On five of the six Senate votes checked by CQ, the Eisenhower cause would have been lost without Democrats' support. Minority party votes pulled the Administration through on three of the seven House votes analyzed -- and one of these "assists" was a big one, on the extension of the foreign aid program. The votes of Members on all 13 roll calls are charted on pages 856-58, on a "For Eisenhower" or "Against Eisenhower" basis.

Additional examples of Democratic support for the President could be cited from committee records. Still others came on non-roll-call votes. (Since they are not recorded, they cannot be analyzed for party support.) Additionally, the Administration probably benefited in other tests (including the Reciprocal Trade compromise) because its opponents knew they faced a battle from most Democrats, as well as pro-Eisenhower Republicans, on the floor of Congress.

In connection with the Administration's efforts to bypass Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) on an extension of the excess-profits tax, Republican leaders are counting on the minority to vote for an extension when it reaches the floor for consideration and a vote on its merits. They fear that not enough Republicans favor EPT for a bill to pass without Democratic support.

Senate

BOHLEN CONFIRMATION

Charles E. Bohlen was confirmed March 27, 1953, as Ambassador to the Soviet Union by a 74-13 Senate vote. If all Republicans present and voting had supported this Eisenhower nomination, and all the Democrats had opposed it, Bohlen would have been confirmed, 46-41, including the "yea" cast by Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.).

When 11 Republicans voted against confirmation, the GOP was left with only 35 "yea" votes, nine shy of the majority -- 44 of 87 -- needed. Instead of voting solidly against this Administration nomination, 39 of the Democrats went along, with only two opposed. Only 22 per cent of their votes were needed to push the confirmation through, but the Democrats chalked up 95 per cent. Republican support of the President was considerably shakier, at 75 per cent. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 427.)

(The Democrats' "yeas," of course, were upholding Bohlen as a symbol of past Democratic foreign policy, not just as an Eisenhower nominee.)

REORGANIZATION POWERS

During consideration of a bill (HR 1979) to extend the President's authority to submit executive branch reorganization plans to Congress, Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) introduced an amendment to curtail Mr. Eisenhower's power. If the amendment had been agreed to, HR 1979 would have allowed a majority of those voting in either house of Congress to veto a reorganization plan. It was rejected, 16-64, so that a Constitutional majority, one more than half the full membership of House or Senate, still is required to disapprove a reorganization plan.

On a straight party-line split (all Democrats for, all Republicans against), the amendment would have passed, 42-38, since more Democrats than Republicans voted. (Morse voted "yea.") Forty "nay" votes were needed to create a tie, which would have defeated the amendment, but the Republicans offered only 36. Two of their number voted for the amendment.

Four Democratic votes (10 per cent) were needed, but the Democrats supplied 28 "nays," or 68 per cent. Although the Republicans were more solidly with the President (95 per cent) than were the Democrats, they could not have defeated the amendment without help. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 213.)

"TIDELANDS"

S. J. Res 13, the Senate's version of the offshore land ("tidelands") bill, was adopted by voice vote May 5, after a 56-35 roll call agreeing to a committee amendment, a substitute version of the bill. The vote was a step toward fulfilling one of the President's key campaign promises, although Democrats from the coastal oil states were in the forefront of the fight for the measure. A major wing of the Democratic Party, led by such Senators as Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), has set the stage for using "give-away" as a campaign slogan, on the basis of tidelands and other issues.

Republican absenteeism forfeited the majority to the Democrats and Morse, 44-47, so that the bill would have been defeated on a party-line vote.

Nine Republicans voted against the Committee amendment, leaving the GOP 11 votes short of the required majority of 46. Fifty-four per cent of the Democrats voted against the measure, as compared with only 20 per cent of the Republicans, but the remaining 21 Democrats were the men who more than filled the 11-vote gap. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 602.)

SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

In an unusually neat roll-call vote June 15, Democratic defections exactly balanced Republican line-jumpers, helping defeat an amendment which would have raised soil conservation payments far above the Administration's \$140 million request.

The Senate Appropriations Committee had boosted the sum to \$195 million in reporting out the Agriculture appropriations bill (HR 5227). Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) introduced an amendment to cut back to \$140 million, but Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) offered a substitute amendment to increase the sum to \$225 million. The amended amendment was rejected, 38-38. Morse did not vote.

An equal number of Democrats and Republicans voted, so that the amendment would have been rejected by the same tally if party lines had held firm. However, six Republicans (16 per cent) voted "yea," rebuffing the President. Although 32 Democrats (84 per cent) voted "anti-Eisenhower," six delivered the "nays" needed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 803.)

"FREEZE" AUTHORITY

President Eisenhower did not request authority to freeze wages, prices and rents in case of emergency, but a vote against such authority -- since he said he would not object to freeze power -- may fairly be interpreted as an indication of lack of confidence in the President.

May 19, during debate on the bill (S 1081) to extend the Defense Production (Controls) Act, Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) offered an amendment to delete provisions for stand-by freeze authority. (The Senate previously had agreed to an amendment requiring Congressional action before the President could impose a freeze.)

The Bricker amendment was rejected, 26-61, mainly because of the Democrats. If all Republicans had voted against the amendment (and for Presidential power), and all Democrats "yea," the amendment would have been rejected, 39-47. Party alignment, however, was reversed, with 23 Republicans (49 per cent) and 37 Democrats (95 per cent) supporting Presidential authority. Morse voted against the amendment.

The 24 Republican defections left the "nays" lacking 20 votes. Fifty-one per cent of the Democratic votes were needed, ninety-five per cent came through. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 674.)

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION

The President, of course, has not always been dependent on Democrats' support.

For example, S Res 100, to disapprove the reorganization of the Agriculture Department (Reorganization Plan No. 2), was rejected May 27 despite the Democrats.

The vote on disapproval was 29-46. If it had been a party line vote, the result would have been 39-36, (including Morse's "yea"), still shy of the required Constitutional majority (49 votes) needed to disapprove. Although 27 Democrats (71 per cent) favored disapproval, the Republicans held their line (35, or 97 per cent, voting "nay"), rendering the opposition ineffective. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 705.)

House

HAWAII STATEHOOD

Statehood for Hawaii (HR 3575) was voted by the House, 274-138, on March 10. (Both parties promised such action in their platforms, but the Democrats also want to admit Alaska into the Union immediately, as a balance for the expected Republican sentiment of the Islands.)

If all Republicans had voted for, and all Democrats against, the bill would have passed, 214-198, including the "nay" cast by Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio). However, 37 Republicans (17 per cent) voted "nay," leaving the GOP 29 votes shy of the 206 needed for a tie, which

could have been broken by the Republican Speaker, who usually doesn't vote, otherwise.

The Democrats came through with 97 votes (49 per cent of their total) to save the bill. The bare 29 votes needed would have been 15 per cent of the Democratic total. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 333.)

"TIDELANDS"

As in the Senate, the "tidelands" bill (HR 4198) was saved by Democrats compensating for Republican defections. The bill was passed, 285-108, on April 1.

On straight party lines, the bill would have won, 206-187 (Reams opposed), but 18 Republicans (9 per cent) voted "nay," leaving the "yea" column nine votes short of the required 197. Ninety-seven Democrats (52 per cent) voted "yea," and the bill was passed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 426.)

PUBLIC HOUSING STARTS

A battle over public housing was an illustration of Democratic support for the President, but not enough of it to overcome Republican opposition. On April 22, Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) introduced a motion to recommit the First Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 4663) with instructions to the Appropriations Committee to insert an authorization for 35,000 public housing starts in fiscal 1954. (The Committee had authorized none. At an April 23 press conference, the President said he believed the government should go ahead with existing housing programs on marking-time basis. In 1952, Congress authorized 35,000 new housing starts annually.)

The motion was rejected, 157-245, Reams voting "yea." With complete Republican support and Full Democratic opposition, the motion would have been agreed to, 210-191, but only 34 Republicans (16 per cent) voted "yea," leaving the motion 167 votes short of a majority. To make up this deficit, 87 per cent of the Democrats' votes were needed, but they came through only with 122 votes, 64 per cent. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 534.)

AGRICULTURE BUDGET

Presidential control of the budget was the issue tested by the amendment to the Agriculture appropriation bill (HR 5227) introduced by Rep. Karl C. King (R Pa.). The Appropriations Committee had boosted Mr. Eisenhower's soil conservation authorization request from \$140 million to \$195 million. King's amendment would have restored the figure to \$140 million, but it was rejected, 196-201, on May 20. Democrat defections almost reversed the decision.

The GOP supported the President's lower request with 152 votes (74 per cent), but 146 Democrats (77 per cent) stood by the larger authorization. The amendment would have been agreed to on a party line vote, 206-191, including Reams' "nay," but 54 Republican defections left the motion in need of 25 per cent of the Democrats' votes. Only 44 votes (23 per cent) were delivered. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 672.)

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION

In the House, as in the Senate, Republican solidarity defeated a Democratic attempt to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 (Agriculture Department). On June 3, Rep. L. H. Fountain (D N.C.) introduced a motion to discharge

the Government Operations Committee from consideration of H Res 236 (a disapproval resolution).

Agreement to the motion would have brought the resolution to the floor, but it was rejected, 128-261. The GOP voted "nay" in a loud, 99.5 per cent, clear voice, overcoming the opposition of 127 Democrats (69 per cent). Only one of 205 Republicans joined the Democrats. Reams sided with the GOP. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 738.)

TRADE ACT EXTENSION

Once again, on extending the reciprocal trade program, the Republicans could have managed without the Democrats. Originally, President Eisenhower asked for an "as is" extension for one year. When it became obvious that "protectionist" Congressmen would not agree, the Administration okayed a compromise bill (HR 5495), one provision of which would increase the Tariff Commission membership from six (evenly divided between parties) to seven (allowing a Republican majority).

June 15, Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) moved that the bill (HR 5495) be recommitted with instructions that the Commission expansion provision be deleted. On a party-line vote, the motion would have been rejected, 194-206, including Reams' "yea." Six Republicans (3 per cent) defected, leaving the GOP with exactly the 200 "nays" needed to defeat the motion on a tie. Fifteen Democrats (8 per cent) also voted "nay," adding a cushion. The motion was rejected, 185-215. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 800.)

FOREIGN AID

HR 5710, the bill to extend the Mutual Security Act and authorize \$4,998,732,500 in foreign aid appropriations, was passed June 19, 280-108. The Administration had asked \$5.474 billion, but had expressed willingness to accept a comparatively moderate cut. Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio), urging passage of the bill, stated the issue as: "Does Congress have confidence in the President?"

On the vote which followed, more Democrats supported Eisenhower than Republicans.

The Republicans could have beaten solid Democratic opposition, 200-187. However, only 119 Republicans (60 per cent) voted for passage. Adding Reams' "yea," they still were 74 votes short of the 194 needed for a tie, which the Speaker could have broken.

Instead of the 40 per cent needed, the Democrats delivered 86 per cent of their votes as 160 voted "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 834.)

Party-Line Examples

In some cases, party lines have been stronger on issues which have not been direct tests of support for the President's program. For example, on June 22, the Senate rejected, 42-47, a conference report on a bill (S 1081) to extend the Defense Production Act, telling its conferees to insist on a Small Defense Plants Administration, rejecting the Small Business Administration favored by the House. The GOP supported the report, 42-3, but the 43 Democrats voting were solidly opposed. Morse also voted "nay." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 836.)

Similarly, the Senate on May 18 rejected an amendment to HR 4663, the First Independent Offices Appropriation

bill, which would have eliminated a prohibition against using the appropriations for a statistical analysis of the consumer dollar. The vote was 30-45. The Republicans opposed the amendment, 4-36, while the Democrats favored it, 25-9. Morse voted "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 673.)

Truman And GOP

President Eisenhower has been having trouble with some of his Republicans, and he probably finds the need to lean on Democratic help politically embarrassing. So far, however, compared to President Truman, Mr. Eisenhower has been lucky. Mr. Truman's program often faced teamwork, too: Anti-Fair Deal Democrats held it down on the chopping block, while Republicans wielded the ax.

Here is an analysis of sample roll-call votes during the second session of the 82nd Congress.

Just as the Democrats helped President Eisenhower push the Bohlen confirmation through Congress, the Republicans helped Mr. Truman on the confirmation of Harry McDonald as Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. McDonald won out, 46-23, in the Senate Feb. 25, 1952.

On a party line vote, McDonald would have been confirmed, 37-32. Seven Democrats (19 per cent) voted "nay," leaving the President in need of five (16 per cent) of the Republican votes. The GOP split, 16-16, delivering more votes than were needed. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 357.)

The Senate agreed to three of four resolutions disapproving Truman reorganization plans. Both parties opposed the President on Reorganization Plan No. 3 (Treasury Department), for example. S Res 331, disapproving the reorganization, was agreed to, 51-31, on June 18, 1952.

If Mr. Truman had been supported by his party, the resolution would have been defeated, 38-44. But 28 Democrats (64 per cent) defected, leaving 16 "nays," 18 shy of the 34 needed to prevent a Constitutional majority of "yeas." Forty-seven per cent of the GOP vote was needed, but only 39 per cent (15 Senators) supported the President. The GOP was slightly more "pro-Truman" on this vote than the Democrats were. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 243.)

1952 HOUSING ROLL CALL

In the House, Democratic defections allowed the Republicans to overwhelm President Truman on public housing. A Texas Democrat, Rep. O. C. Fisher, introduced a substitute amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 7072) to cut public housing starts from 25,000 to 5,000.

The amendment was agreed to, 192-168, on March 21, 1952, although a party line vote would have defeated it, 170-190 including Reams' "nay." Fifty-six Democrats (30 per cent) voted "yea," leaving the "nays" 47 votes short. Help by 28 per cent of the Republicans would have defeated the amendment, but only 25 per cent (34) shifted out of the GOP column. (Senate-House conferees later increased housing starts to 35,000.) (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 102.)

The House slapped Mr. Truman on foreign policy Feb. 20, 1952, passing H Res 514, directing Secretary of State Dean Acheson to report any "commitments" made at U.S.-British talks the month before. The Democrats could have defeated the resolution 161-171 (including Reams' "nay"), but only 83 per cent of the Democrats supported the President. Twenty-nine defected.

"Nays" by 25 Republicans (16 per cent) would have defeated the resolution, but only 1 of 161 voted "with" the President. The resolution passed, 189-143. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 168.)

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

On a regional basis, President Eisenhower has drawn his strongest support from the East and his greatest opposition from the South.

In the Senate, nine Easterners have voted "with" him on either five or six of the test roll-calls, as have seven Senators from the Far West, five from the South, and two from the Mid-West.

In the House, Eastern support leads with 11 Representatives voting with the President on all seven issues, followed by Mid-Westerners and Far Westerners with three each, and no Southerners.

Totaling both houses, the tally is: East, 20 Members of Congress; Far West, 10; Mid-West and South, five each.

Fourteen Southern Senators have opposed Mr. Eisenhower on three or four of the six votes. So have five Far Westerners, three Mid-Westerners, and no Easterners.

In the House, 12 Southerners have opposed the President on 12 tests, as has one Mid-Westerner. No Easterners or Far Westerners have bucked the Administration on as many as six House tests.

In both houses, 26 Southern Members of Congress are in the opposition column, trailed by five Far Westerners and four Mid-Westerners. No Easterner has been a consistent opponent of the Administration.

BREAKDOWN BY PARTIES

A breakdown by parties shows that 18 Republican Senators and 17 GOP Representatives have been steady supporters of the President, while only five Democratic Senators and no Democratic Representatives fall into that category.

On the votes tabulated, Mr. Eisenhower's opposition came mainly from Democrats -- 19 in the Senate and 12 in the House -- along with the Senate's one independent. Only two Republican Senators and one GOP Representative have been consistently in opposition.

Clearly, therefore, the Democrats have not adopted President Eisenhower, nor have the Republicans disavowed his programs. More Republicans than Democrats are following his leadership.

Nevertheless, neither the Republican margin in Congress nor the majority's steadiness have been great enough to dominate the first GOP federal government since Herbert Hoover. President Eisenhower has not needed very much Democratic pampering, but he has repeatedly required a handful of crucial votes from the opposition. So far, the Democrats often have delivered.

HOW INDIVIDUALS RESPONDED

In analyzing the 1953 "Eisenhower issue" votes which it selected, CQ found 26 Members of Congress who supported the President on all of their chamber's tests that were tabulated.

The Senators

Only nine Senators supported President Eisenhower on all six test votes: Republicans Prescott Bush and William A. Purtell (Conn.), Frederick G. Payne and Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), J. Glenn Beall (Md.), Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), and Robert C. Hendrickson and H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), along with Democrat Harry Flood Byrd (Va.).

Ten Senators were for the President, on five of the six roll calls, voting against him on one: Dwight Griswold (R Neb.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), against the President only on "tidelands"; Republicans William F. Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.), John J. Williams (Del.), John M. Butler (Md.), Wallace F. Bennett and Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), all opposing the President only on the wage-price-rent freeze; and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), at odds with Mr. Eisenhower only on reorganization of the Agriculture Department.

Four Senators supported the President on five of the votes, but did not vote on the sixth: James H. Duff (R Pa.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), missed the vote on curtailment of the President's reorganization powers; Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.), Agriculture Department reorganization; and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), soil conservation.

No Senator opposed the President on all six votes, nor on five of six. Four Democrats opposed him on four of the six: J. W. Fulbright (Ark.), Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.), Guy M. Gillette (Iowa), and Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.).

Eighteen Senators split with Mr. Eisenhower on three of the six roll-calls: Republicans Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) and William Langer (N.D.); Independent Wayne Morse (Ore.); and Democrats Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Carl Hayden (Ariz.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Russell B. Long (La.), James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis (Miss.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Dennis Chavez (N.M.), the late Willis Smith (N.C.), Olin D. Johnston and Burnet R. Maybank (S.C.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), and Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.).

Representatives

In the House, 17 Republicans and no Democrats supported the President on all seven issues: Mailliard (Calif.); Cretella, Morano, Patterson, and Sadlak (Conn.); Curtis and Rogers (Mass.); Auchincloss and Widnall (N. J.); Dorn (N.Y.); Ayres, Bender, and Frances P. Bolton (Ohio); Saylor and Scott (Pa.); and Holmes and Tollefson (Wash.).

No Representative opposed the President on all seven roll-calls, but 13 voted against him on six of the seven: Gross (R Iowa); and Democrats Andrews (Ala.); Norrell (Ark.); Wheeler (Ga.); Thompson (La.); Abernethy, Williams, and Winstead (Miss.); Carlyle (N.C.); Dorn (S.C.); and Dowdy, Ikard, and Rogers (Tex.).

Minority Support-House Votes

- Hawaii Statehood (HR 3575). Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and fix its representation at two Senators and one Representative. Passed, 274-136, March 10 "Y" (meaning "yea") on original roll call (CQ Weekly Report, p. 336) is listed here as "F" (favoring President Eisenhower). "N" (meaning "nay") on original roll call is listed here as "A" (against Mr. Eisenhower).
- Tidelands (HR 4196). Confirm and establish state title to lands and natural resources beneath navigable waters within state boundaries, and provide for the use and control of such land and resources; and establish federal control of the resources of the remainder of the Continental Shelf. Passed, 285-108, April 1. "F" represents "yea," "A" means "nay." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 430.)

- Public Housing, in First Independent Offices Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 4663). Provide \$451,020,493 for the Executive Office of the President and sundry independent offices. Yates (D Ill.) motion to recommit with instructions to insert provisions authorizing construction starts of 35,000 units of public housing in fiscal 1954. Rejected, 157-245, April 22. "F" represents "yea," "A" means "nay." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 540.)
- Soil Conservation, in Agriculture Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 5227). Provide funds for the Agriculture Department for fiscal 1954. King (R Pa.) amendment to reduce from \$195 million to \$140 million authorization for soil conservation program. Rejected, 196-201, May 20. "F" represents "yea," "A" means "nay." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 676.)

TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	REPUBLICAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DEMOCRAT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									
YEAS 274	285	157	196	128	165	280	192	189			YEAS 177	188	34	152	1	6	119	136	160			YEAS 97	97	122	44	177	178	160	96	29											
NAYS 136	108	245	201	261	215	108	168	143			NAYS 37	18	176	54	204	200	81	34	1			NAYS 100	89	69	146	56	15	27	133	141											
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ALABAMA										9 Landrum (D)										MAINE										MARYLAND											
5 Andrews (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	A	F	F	7 Lanham (D)	A	F	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	1 Hale (R)	F	F	A	F	F	A	-	A	A												
9 Battle (D)	A	F	F	A	A	A	F	-	F	11 Preston (D)	A	F	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	3 McIntire (R)	F	-	A	F	F	-	-	A	A												
1 Boykin (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	F	-	F	6 Vinson (D)	A	-	F	A	-	A	F	A	F	2 Nelson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A													
7 Elliott (D)	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	8 Wheeler (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	-	-	-																						
2 Grant (D)	A	F	A	-	A	F	-	F	F	MASSACHUSETTS												6 Bates (R)										12 McCormack (D)									
8 Jones (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	F	F	F	21 Mack (D)	F	-	F	A	F	-	-	F	F	9 Nicholson (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A												
5 Raine (D)	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	F	15 Mason (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	11 O'Neill (D)	A	A	F	A	-	F	F	-	-												
4 Roberts (D)	A	F	A	A	A	-	F	-	F	24 Price (D)	F	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	10 Curtis (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A												
6 Seiden (D)	A	F	A	A	F	A	F	-	-	14 Reed (R)	F	F	A	F	-	F	A	A	A	4 Donohue (D)	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	A	A												
ARIZONA										20 Simpson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	8 Goodwin (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A												
2 Patten (D)	A	-	A	F	F	-	-	-	F	22 Springer (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	1 Heselton (R)	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	F	A												
1 Rhodes (R)	F	F	A	F	F	-	-	-	F	18 Velde (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	-	7 Lane (D)	F	A	F	A	A	F	F	F	A												
ARKANSAS										23 Vorse (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A												
1 Gathings (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	F	A	F	Chicago-Cook County												12 McCormack (D)										9 Nicholson (R)									
4 Harris (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	F	A	F	3 Busby (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	11 O'Neill (D)	A	A	F	A	-	F	F	-	-												
5 Hays (D)	F	F	F	A	A	F	-	-	-	13 Church (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	3 Phillips (D)	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	A												
2 Mills (D)	A	F	A	A	F	A	F	A	F	1 Dawson (D)	F	A	F	-	A	-	F	F	F	5 Rogers (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	A												
6 Norrell (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	8 Gordon (D)	F	A	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	13 Wigglesworth (R)	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	-	A												
3 Trimble (D)	A	A	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	10 Hoffman (R)	F	F	A	F	F	-	-	-	-																						
CALIFORNIA										12 Jonas (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	A	A	A																						
7 Allen (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	5 Klucaynski (D)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	-	-	8 Bentley (R)	F	F	A	F	F	A	-	-	A												
13 Bramblett (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	4 McVey (R)	F	A	A	F	F	F	A	-	-	10 Cederberg (R)	F	F	A	F	F	A	-	-	A												
6 Condon (D)	F	-	F	A	A	-	F	-	-	6 O'Brien (D)	F	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	6 Gandy (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	-												
2 Engle (D)	F	F	F	F	F	A	F	-	-	2 O'Hara (D)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	18 Dondero (R)	-	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	-												
10 Gubner (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	11 Gibson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	5 Ford (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A													
14 Hagen (D)	F	F	F	A	F	A	-	-	-	9 Yates (D)	F	A	F	F	-	A	F	F	F	4 Hoffman (R)	A	F	A	-	F	-	A	A													
12 Hunter (R)	F	F	A	F	F	-	A	A	A	7 Vacant										11 Knox (R)	F	F	-	F	F	-	-	-													
11 Johnson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	INDIANA												2 Meader (R)										3 Shafer (R)									
4 Mallard (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	4 Adair (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	9 Thompson (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	A	A													
8 Miller (D)	F	-	F	A	A	-	-	-	F	5 Beamer (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A																						
3 Moss (D)	F	A	F	A	A	F	-	-	-	7 Bray (R)	F	F	F	A	F	F	A	F	A	7 Wolcott (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	A												
30 Phillips (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	A	11 Brownson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	A																						
1 Scudder (R)	-	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	3 Crumacker (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A																						
5 Shelby (D)	-	-	F	A	A	-	F	F	F	2 Halleck (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	16 Lesinski (D)	F	F	A	-	A	F	F	-	-												
27 Sheppard (D)	F	-	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	6 Harden (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	1 Machrowicz (D)	F	F	A	A	-	-	-	-	A												
28 Utt (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	10 Harvey (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	17 Oakman (R)	F	F	A	F	-	F	-	-	A												
30 Wilson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	1 Madden (D)	F	A	F	-	A	-	F	F	F	13 O'Brien (D)	F	F	A	F	A	A	F	-	-												
9 Younger (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	8 Merrill (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	14 Rahaut (D)	-	-	-	F	A	A	F	-	-												
Los Angeles County										9 Wilson (R)	F	F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
23 Doyle (D)	F	F	F	A	A	A	F	-	F	IOWA												MINNESOTA										7 Andersen (R)									
31 Headland (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	A	5 Cunningham (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	1 Andresen (R)	F	F	A	F	F	A	A	A													
35 Williams (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	A	6 Dolliver (R)	F	A	A	F	F	-	-	A	A	8 Blatnik (D)	F	F	A	F	A	-	-	F	F												
20 Hineshaw (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	A	3 Gross (R)	F	A	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	9 Hagen (R)	F	F	A	-	F	A	A	A													
10 Holfield (D)	F	-	F	A	A	A	F	-	F	8 Roever (R)	F	F	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	6 Judd (R)	F	-	A	F	F	F	F	-	-												
22 Holt (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	7 Jensen (R)	F	F	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	6 Marshall (D)	F	F	A	F	A	F	F	F													
18 Hommer (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-	4 LeCompte (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	F	A	A	4 McCarthy (D)	-	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F												
16 Jackson (R)	F	F	-	F	-	-	F	A	A	1 Martin (R)	F	F	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 O'Hara (R)	A	F	A	F	-	-	-	-	A												
11 King (D)	F	F	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	2 Talle (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	A	A	A	3 Wier (D)	F	A	F	-	F	A	F	F	F												
15 McLough (R)	F	F	A	-	F	-	-	-	-	KANSAS												MISSISSIPPI										1 Abernethy (D)									
24 Poulson (R) (1)	F	F	A	-	F	-	-	-	-	3 George (R)	F	A	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	6 Colmer (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	A	A													
36 Vorty (D)	F	F	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	5 Hope (R)	-	-	F	A	A	F	F	F	A	A	9 Connor (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	A	A												
COLORADO										4 Rees (R)	F	F	A	F	F	A	-	-	-	3 Smith (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	F	A	A												
4 Aspinall (D)	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	2 Scrivner (R)	F	F	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	2 Whitten (D)	A	F	A	A	-	A	A	A													
3 Chenoweth (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	A	A	A	6 Smith (R)	A	F	A	A	F	F	A	A	A	4 Williams (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	A	A													
2 Hill (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	A	A	A	KENTUCKY												MISSOURI										5 Bolling (D)									
1 Rogers (D)	F	F	A	A	-	F	F	F	-	4 Chief (D)	F	A	F	A	A	F	F	F	F	10 Jones (D)	A	A	A	-	A	F	F	-	-												
CONNECTICUT										8 Golden (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A																						
3 Crelin (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	1 Gregory (D)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	9 Cannon (D)	F	-	F	A	A	A	F	-	-												
1 Dodd (D)	A	A	F	F	A	A	F	-	-	7 Perkins (D)	F	F	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	6 Carson (D)	F	F	A	A	A	A	A	F	F												
4 Morano (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	3 Robison (R)	F	A	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	6 Cole (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A												
5 Patterson (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	A	5 Spence (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	F	2 Curtis (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-												
AL Sadlak (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	6 Watts (D)	A	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	4 Hilleison (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	F	F	-												
2 Seely-Brown (R)	F	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	2 Withers (D) (2)	A	-	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Jones (D)	A	A	A	-	A	F	F	-	-												
DELAWARE										LOUISIANA												NEBRASKA										1 Karsten (D)									
AL Warburton (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-	2 Bogie (D)	F	F	F	A	F	A	F	F	-	11 Moulder (D)	F	A	F	-	A	A	F	F	-												
FLORIDA										4 Brooks (D)	F	F	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	7 Short (R)	A	F	A	-	A	A	-														
1 Bennett (D)	F	F	A	F	A	A	F	A	F	1 Hebert (D)	F	F	A	-	F	A	F	A	-	3 Sullivan (D)	F	A	F	-	-	F	A	-	-												
1 Campbell (D)	-	F	F	F	F	A	F	-	-	8 Lomax (D)	F	F	A	A	A	A	A	A	A																						
7 Haley (D)	A	-	F	F	A	A	F	-	-	6 Morrison (D)	F	F	F	A	A	A	A	A	A	2 D'East (R)	F	F	A	A	F	A	A	A	A												
5 Herling (D)	A	F	A	F	-	A	-	-	-	5 Panaman (D)	F	F	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	1 Metcalf (R																					

5. Agriculture Reorganization. Resolution (H Res 236) to disapprove President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 2, providing for reorganization of the Agriculture Department. Fountain (D N.C.) motion to discharge the Government Operations Committee from consideration of the resolution. Rejected, 128-261, June 3 (preventing floor consideration of the disapproval resolution and allowing the reorganization plan to go into effect). "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 740.)
6. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953 (HR 5495). Extend for one year the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Smith (D Miss.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out title increasing membership of the Tariff Commission from six to seven. Rejected, 185-215, June 15. "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 808.)
7. Mutual Security Act Extension (HR 5710). Extend the mutual security (foreign aid) program for one year, and authorize \$4,998,732,500 in funds. Passed, 280-108, June 19. "F" represents "yea," "A" means "nay." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 840.)

--KEY--

F For President (Eisenhower cols. 1-7, Truman cols. 9, 10) as reflected by "yea" or "nay" vote.

9. Public Housing, in Independent Offices Appropriations for 1953 (HR 7072). Provide \$6,271,138,348 for Independent Offices for fiscal 1953. Fisher (D Tex.) amendment to authorize 5,000 instead of 25,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal 1953 or in any subsequent fiscal year unless additional units are authorized by Congress. Agreed to, 192-168, March 21, 1952. "F" (favoring President Truman) represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 128.)
10. American-British Agreements (H Res 514). Direct the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives, at the earliest practicable date, full and complete information with respect to any agreement, commitments, or understanding which may have been entered into by President Truman and the Prime Minister of Great Britain during conversations in January, 1952. Passed, 189-145, Feb. 20, 1952. "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 178.)

A Against President (Eisenhower cols. 1-7, Truman cols. 9, 10) as reflected by "yea" or "nay" vote.

— Not voting. Absent (but may have announced stand or pair), or not a Member when vote was taken.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10
3 Harrison (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	11 Jones (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	F	A	1 Rivers (D)	F	F	A	A	F	A	F	A	A
2 Hruska (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	12 Shuford (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	F	A	SOUTH DAKOTA									
4 Miller (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	A	NORTH DAKOTA										3 Berry (R)	F	F	A	A	F	A	F	A	A
NEVADA										AL Burdick (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	A	1 Lovre (R)	F	F	A	A	-	F	A	A	A
AL Young (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	AL Krueger (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	-	TEMPESSEE									
NEW HAMPSHIRE										OHIO										2 Baker (R)	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	A	A
2 Cotton (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	14 Ayres (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	8 Cooper (D)	A	F	F	A	F	A	F	F	F
1 Morrow (R)	F	-	A	A	F	F	F	F	-	23 Bender (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	9 Davis (D)	A	-	-	A	F	A	-	F	F
NEW JERSEY										8 Betts (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	4 Evans (D)	A	A	-	-	A	F	A	F	F
11 Adonizio (D)	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	24 Bolton, F.P. (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	3 Frasier (D)	A	A	F	F	-	F	A	F	F
3 Auchincloss (R)	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	7 Murray (D)	A	A	A	A	A	F	A	F	F
8 Canfield (R)	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	16 Bow (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	5 Priest (D)	A	F	F	A	A	F	A	F	F
6 Case (R)	-	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	7 Brown (R)	F	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	A	1 Reece (R)	F	-	A	F	F	A	F	A	F
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	5 Clevenger (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	6 Sutton (D)	F	-	A	F	A	F	A	-	F
2 Hand (R)	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	21 Crosser (D)	-	A	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	TEXAS									
14 Hart (D)	A	-	-	F	F	A	F	-	-	20 Feighan (D)	F	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	15 Benton (D)	F	F	A	-	A	A	F	A	F
4 Howell (D)	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	18 Hays (D)	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	3 Brooks (D)	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	F
12 Kean (R)	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	2 Hess (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	17 Burleson (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	F	F
9 Omerni (R)	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	10 Jenkins (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	AL Dies (D)	A	F	A	A	F	-	-	-	-
10 Rodino (D)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	F	F	19 Kirwan (D)	A	F	A	F	A	-	F	-	A	7 Dowdy (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	-	-	-
13 Sieminski (D)	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	4 McCulloch (R)	A	-	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	21 Fisher (D)	A	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	-
7 Widnall (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	12 McGonor (R)	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	3 Gentry (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	F	F
1 Wolverton (R)	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	6 Polk (D)	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	13 Ikard (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO										9 Reams (I)	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	20 Kilday (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	A	-
AL Dempsey (D)	A	-	A	A	F	F	F	F	A	3 Schenck (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	15 Lucas (D)	A	F	A	A	-	A	F	A	F
AL Fernandez (D)	A	A	A	A	F	-	F	F	F	1 Scherer (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	14 Lyle (D)	-	F	A	A	-	A	F	A	F
NEW YORK										15 Secret (D)	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	19 Mahon (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	F	A
3 Becker (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	12 Vorys (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	1 Patman (D)	A	F	-	A	A	F	F	F	F
37 Cole (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	13 Weichel (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	-	11 Poague (D)	F	F	A	A	A	F	A	A	A
2 Derouanton (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	OKLAHOMA										4 Rayburn (D)	A	F	F	A	F	F	-	-	-
26 Gamble (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	3 Albert (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	F	16 Regan (D)	A	F	-	F	-	-	-	-	-
27 Gwinn (R)	F	F	A	F	F	-	-	A	A	1 Belcher (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	18 Rogers (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
35 Kearney (R)	F	-	A	F	F	-	-	A	A	2 Edmondson (D)	F	F	A	A	A	-	A	-	A	6 Teague (D)	A	F	A	A	A	A	-	-	-
38 Keating (R)	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	A	5 Jarman (D)	F	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	A	8 Thomas (D)	A	F	A	F	F	A	F	A	F
35 Kilburn (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	4 Steed (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	F	F	F	9 Thompson (D)	F	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	F
40 Miller (R)	F	F	A	A	-	F	F	A	A	6 Wickensham (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	-	-	F	10 Thornberry (D)	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	F
30 O'Brien (D)	F	A	F	A	F	A	-	-	-	OREGON										5 Wilson (D)	A	F	A	A	A	F	A	F	A
39 Ostertag (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	3 Angell (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	F	F	A	UTAH									
42 Pillion (R)	A	F	A	A	F	F	F	-	-	2 Coon (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	-	2 Dawson (R)	F	-	A	F	F	F	F	-	-
41 Radwan (R)	F	A	A	F	F	F	-	A	A	4 Ellsworth (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	-	-	1 Stringfellow (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-
43 Reed (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	1 Norblad (R)	F	-	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	VERMONT									
35 Riehlman (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	PENNSYLVANIA										AL Prouty (R)	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	F	A
28 St. George (R)	F	F	A	-	F	F	F	A	A	11 Bonis (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-	VIRGINIA									
36 Taber (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	30 Buchanan (D)	F	F	A	F	F	A	F	F	-	4 Abbt (D)	A	F	A	F	F	A	F	-	-
31 Taylor (R)	F	-	-	F	F	F	F	F	F	17 Bush (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	10 Broyles (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-
1 Walworth (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	10 Corrigan (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	3 Casey (D)	A	F	F	F	F	A	F	F	F
29 Wharton (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	29 Corbett (R)	F	-	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	2 Hards (D)	A	F	F	A	F	A	F	F	F
34 Williams (R)	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	F	A	9 Dague (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	7 Harrison (D)	A	F	A	F	F	F	-	-	-
New York City										28 Eberharter (D)	A	F	A	F	F	A	F	F	F	6 Puff (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-
5 Bosch (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	12 Fenton (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	1 Robeson (D)	A	F	A	F	F	A	F	F	F
24 Buckley (D)	A	F	A	-	A	-	-	F	F	27 Fulton (R)	F	-	F	F	F	F	F	F	A	8 Smith (D)	A	F	A	F	F	A	F	F	F
11 Celler (D)	-	A	-	A	A	F	F	F	F	23 Gavin (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	-	5 Tuck (D) (4)	-	-	A	F	F	A	F	-	-
17 Coudert (R)	A	-	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	25 Graham (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	A	A	9 Wampler (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-
7 Delaney (D)	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	7 James (R)	A	F	A	-	F	F	F	F	A	WASHINGTON									
33 Dollinger (D)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	-	F	24 Kearns (R)	F	-	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	4 Holmes (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A
18 Donovan (D)	A	F	-	F	F	A	F	F	A	22 Kelley (D)	F	A	-	F	F	F	F	F	A	5 Horan (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	-
12 Dorn (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	8 King (R)	F	A	-	F	F	F	F	F	A	3 Mack (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	A	A	-
22 Fine (D)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	-	F	13 McConnell (R)	F	F	A	-	F	-	-	A	A	AL Magnuson (D)	F	-	F	A	A	F	-	-	-
25 Fino (R)	A	-	F	F	F	F	-	-	-	26 Morgan (D)	F	-	F	A	F	F	F	-	F	1 Pelly (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	-
8 Heller (D)	F	-	F	-	-	A	F	F	F	14 Mumma (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A	6 Tollefson (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	A
6 Holtzman (D)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	-	-	14 Rhodes (D)	-	A	F	A	A	F	F	F	F	2 Westland (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-
21 Javits (R)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	F	F	22 Saylor (R)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	WEST VIRGINIA									
10 Kelly (D)	F	A	F	F	A	A	F	F	F	18 Simpson (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	3 Bailey (D)	A	A	F	A	F	F	F	-	-
9 Keogh (D)	A	-	A	-	F	A	A	F	F	18 Stauffer (R)	A	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	-	6 Byrd (D)	F	-	F	A	A	F	F	-	-
19 Klein (D)	F	A	F	F	F	A	F	F	F	20 Van Zandt (R)	F	F	-	-	A	F	F	F	-	5 Kees (D)	A	A	F	A	-	-	-	-	-
4 Latham (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	15 Walter (D)	F	F	-	-	A	F	F	F	-	1 Mollahan (D)	F	A	-	A	A	F	-	-	-
13 Multer (D)	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	F	F	Philadelphia										4 Neal (R)	F	A	-	A	A	F	-	-	-
16 Powell (D)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	F	1 Barrett (D)	F	A	-	F	A	A	F	F	-	2 Staggers (D)	F	A	-	A	F	F	-	-	-
15 Ray (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	-	-	3 Byrne (D)	F	-	F	F	A	A	F	F	-	WISCONSIN									
14 Rooney (D)	F	A	-	F	A	A	F	F	F	4 Chudoff (D)	F	F	F	F	A	A	F	F	-	8 Byrnes (R)	F	F	A	F	F	F	F	F	A

Minority Support -- Senate Votes

1. Nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia. Confirmed, 74-13, March 27. "Y" (meaning "yea") on original roll call (CQ Weekly Report, p. 432) is listed here as "F" (favoring President Eisenhower). "N" (meaning "nay") on original roll call is listed here as "A" (against Mr. Eisenhower).
2. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949, extending to April 1, 1955, President's authority to submit reorganization plans to Congress (HR 1979). McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to provide that a simple majority of Members present and voting in either house could disapprove a Presidential reorganization plan. (Existing law requires a Constitutional majority, 49 in the Senate or 218 in the House, to disapprove a reorganization plan.) Amendment rejected, 16-64, Feb. 6. "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 219.)
3. Tidelands (S J Res 13). Committee amendment in nature of a substitute, establishing state title to submerged lands within historic boundaries and state use and control over such lands and resources. Agreed to, 56-35, May 5. (The Senate then adopted S J Res 13 by voice vote and by voice vote substituted its text for that of HR 4198, already passed by the House.) "F" represents "yea," "A" means "nay." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 607.)
4. Soil Conservation in Agriculture Appropriations for fiscal 1954 (HR 5227). Williams (R Del.) amendment, as modified by Russell (D Ga.), increasing funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program from the

- Appropriations Committee figure of \$195 million to \$225 million. Rejected, 38-38, June 15. "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 810.)
5. Economic Controls (S 1081). Extend the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1955, and provide for temporary economic controls. Bricker (R Ohio) amendment to eliminate title providing for stand-by price, wage and rent controls (the so-called freeze section). Rejected, 26-61, May 19. "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 678.)
 6. Agriculture Reorganization. Vote on resolution (S Res 100) to disapprove President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 2, providing for reorganization of the Agriculture Department. Resolution rejected, 29-46, May 27 (in effect approving the plan.) "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 710.)
 9. Nomination of Harry McDonald to be Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Confirmed, 46-23, Feb. 25, 1952. "F" (favoring President Truman) represents "yea," "A" means "nay." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 373.)
 10. Treasury Department Reorganization. Resolution (S Res 331) to disapprove President Truman's Reorganization Plan No. 3, providing for appointment of customs collectors under Civil Service. Agreed to, 51-31, June 18, 1952. (Adoption of resolution prevented plan from going into effect.) "F" represents "nay," "A" means "yea." (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 295.)

--KEY--

- F For President (Eisenhower cols. 1-6, Truman cols. 9, 10) as reflected by "yea" or "nay" vote.
- A Against President (Eisenhower cols. 1-6, Truman cols. 9, 10) as reflected by "yea" or "nay" vote.
- Not Voting. Absent (but may have announced stand or pair), or not a Member when vote was taken.

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PRESIDENT WINS MOST OF TESTS

31 VICTORIES OUT OF 36

Congress took 88 roll call votes Jan. 3 through June 25 -- 49 in the Senate and 39 in the House. Of these, 36 were scored by Congressional Quarterly as clear-cut "for-or-against" tests of President Eisenhower's program and leadership -- 21 in the Senate and 15 in the House.

The President prevailed on 18 of the Senate tests, 13 in the House, for a total of 31 victories on 36 ballots.

SENATE BREAKDOWN

Without Democratic help on 15 of his 18 victories in the Senate, Mr. Eisenhower would have lost. They involved:

Increased funds authorizations for soil conservation. Rejected.

Nomination of Albert M. Cole as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Confirmed.

Nomination of Charles E. Bohlen as Ambassador to Russia. Confirmed.

Nomination of Harold E. Talbott as Secretary of the Air Force. Confirmed.

Curtailment of the President's power to reorganize the executive branch. Rejected.

Disapproval of plans to reorganize the Agriculture Department. Rejected.

Six restrictive amendments to the "tidelands" bill, which established the states' title to submerged lands and resources within their historic boundaries. Rejected.

Motion to table a restrictive "tidelands" amendment. Adopted.

Committee substitute version of the "tidelands" bill. Agreed to.

Elimination of Presidential stand-by wage-price-rent freeze authority. Rejected.

The three Senate victories in which Republican votes were adequate to win without Democratic help concerned:

Nomination of Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense. Confirmed.

Restrictive "tidelands" amendment. Rejected.

Delaying motion on "tidelands." Rejected.

Two of the President's defeats in the Senate concerned funds for soil conservation. The Senate tentatively agreed to an increased authorization (above the President's request), and rejected an amendment to reduce the authorization close to the Administration request. The third defeat was on an amendment to restrict the President's stand-by authority to freeze wages, prices and rents. The amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE BREAKDOWN

Eight of Mr. Eisenhower's 13 House victories required Democratic help. They involved:

Extension of the (reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act. Passed.

Extension of the Mutual Security Act and authorization of almost \$5 billion in foreign aid for fiscal 1954. Passed.

Gift of 1 million tons of wheat to Pakistan. Passed.

Delaying motion on Hawaii statehood bill. Rejected.

Hawaii statehood. Passed.

Delaying motion on "tidelands" bill. Rejected.

"Tidelands." Passed.

Concurrence in Senate amendments (acceptable to Administration) to "tidelands" bill. Adopted.

Democratic votes were not needed to swing the other five House victories, concerning:

Elimination of an increase in Tariff Commission membership. Rejected.

Extension of the President's reorganization authority. Passed.

Authorization of an Undersecretary of State for Administration. Passed.

Creation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Adopted.

Disapproval of plans to reorganize the Agriculture Department. Rejected.

The two defeats concerned:

Authorization of 35,000 public housing starts. Rejected.

Reduction of soil conservation authorizations to the President's request. Rejected.

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSALS

President Eisenhower made 37 proposals to Congress Jan. 20 through June 30. The box score on Congressional action follows.

Eleven have been approved and sent to the White House, including: Wheat for Pakistan (signed into law 15 days after the request) extension of the President's reorganization authority, renewal of federal rent controls in defense areas, "tidelands," extension of the Defense Production (Controls) Act, creation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (effected in less than 60 days when Congress took positive action), and five other reorganization plans which went into effect when 60 calendar days passed without adverse action by either house.

Five have been passed by either House or Senate, including one bill in conference after passage of different versions by the two houses.

Eight have been the subject of committee hearings.

Twelve have received no action, including: Four reorganization plans which will go into effect if no adverse action is taken before the 60-day time limit expires Aug. 1; extension of Social Security coverage; postponement of scheduled increases in Social Security payroll taxes; amendment of the Immigration Act; rescission of scheduled cuts in excise and corporate income taxes; and permission to use surplus agriculture stocks to relieve famine abroad (submitted June 30).

One proposal has been rejected: a resolution asserting non-recognition of Soviet enslavement of peoples.

(Note: See boxscore chart on following page.)

CQ BOXSCORE ON CONGRESS

Progress On President's Program--First Session, 83rd Congress

(JAN. 20 TO JUNE 30, 1953)

KEY:

U--State of Union
S--Special Message
C--Conference with Congress Leaders
H--Hearings Held or in Process
✓--Favorable action
X--Unfavorable action

AGRICULTURE

1. Authorize use of CCC stocks for famine or other emergency abroad.
2. Approve International Wheat Agreement.....

EDUCATION & WELFARE

1. Extend coverage of social security.....
2. Renew school construction aid in defense areas
3. Renew school operation aid in defense areas.....
4. Authorize factory inspections by Food & Drug Administration.....
5. Postpone for one year increase in social security taxes.....

FOREIGN POLICY

1. Extend Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act...
2. Simplify customs regulations.....
3. Join in resolution of non-recognition of Soviet enslavement of peoples.....
4. Amend Immigration Act..
5. Admit 240,000 refugees on special visas in next two years.....
6. Extend Mutual Security..
7. Provide wheat for Pakistan from surplus stocks..

LABOR

1. Amend Taft-Hartley Act..

MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Renew authority under Reorganization Act.....
2. Reorganize FSA as a Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

	House Committee Message	Senate Committee House	Senate Committee Senate	Action by President
1. Authorize use of CCC stocks for famine or other emergency abroad.	S			
2. Approve International Wheat Agreement.....	S		H	
1. Extend coverage of social security.....	S			
2. Renew school construction aid in defense areas	UC	H		
3. Renew school operation aid in defense areas.....	UC	H		
4. Authorize factory inspections by Food & Drug Administration.....	U	H		
5. Postpone for one year increase in social security taxes.....	S			
1. Extend Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act...	UCS	✓	✓	✓
2. Simplify customs regulations.....	UC	H		
3. Join in resolution of non-recognition of Soviet enslavement of peoples.....	U	✓	X	
4. Amend Immigration Act..	U			
5. Admit 240,000 refugees on special visas in next two years.....	S	H	H	
6. Extend Mutual Security..	S	✓	✓	✓
7. Provide wheat for Pakistan from surplus stocks..	S	✓	✓	✓
1. Amend Taft-Hartley Act..	UC	H	H	
1. Renew authority under Reorganization Act.....	UC	✓	✓	✓
2. Reorganize FSA as a Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare	S	✓	✓	✓

MISCELLANEOUS (Cont.)

3. Reorganize Dept. of Agriculture (Plan 2)....
4. Reorganize Executive Office (Plan 3).....
5. Reorganize Dept. of Justice (Plan 4).....
6. Reorganize administration of Export-Import Bank (Plan 5).....
7. Reorganize Defense Department (Plan 6).....
8. Reorganize foreign aid agencies (Plan 7).....
9. Reorganize international information functions (Plan 8).....
10. Reconstitute Council of Economic Advisers (Plan 9).....
11. Transfer airmail subsidy payments from post office to CAB (Plan 10)...
12. Statehood for Hawaii.....
13. Increase number of Commissioners in D.C. from 3 to 5.....
14. Study proposal for local self-govt. for D.C.....

TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Renew federal rent control in shortage areas...
2. Renew defense priorities and scarce materials controls.....
3. Establish Commission to study federal-state relations and fiscal resources.....
4. Confirm states' title to submerged lands.....
5. Postpone for 6 months end of excess profits tax.
6. Rescind April 1, 1954 reduction in excise taxes...
7. Rescind April 1, 1954 reduction in corporate income taxes.....
8. Authorize disposal of synthetic rubber facilities...

3. Reorganize Dept. of Agriculture (Plan 2)....	S	✓		✓	✓	1/
4. Reorganize Executive Office (Plan 3).....	S				✓	1/
5. Reorganize Dept. of Justice (Plan 4).....	S				✓	1/
6. Reorganize administration of Export-Import Bank (Plan 5).....	S				✓	1/
7. Reorganize Defense Department (Plan 6).....	S	✓	✓		✓	1/
8. Reorganize foreign aid agencies (Plan 7).....	S					
9. Reorganize international information functions (Plan 8).....	S					
10. Reconstitute Council of Economic Advisers (Plan 9).....	S					
11. Transfer airmail subsidy payments from post office to CAB (Plan 10)...	S					
12. Statehood for Hawaii.....	UC	✓	✓	H		
13. Increase number of Commissioners in D.C. from 3 to 5.....	UC					
14. Study proposal for local self-govt. for D.C.....	U					
1. Renew federal rent control in shortage areas...	UC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Renew defense priorities and scarce materials controls.....	UC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Establish Commission to study federal-state relations and fiscal resources.....	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	2/
4. Confirm states' title to submerged lands.....	C	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Postpone for 6 months end of excess profits tax.	S	H				
6. Rescind April 1, 1954 reduction in excise taxes...	S					
7. Rescind April 1, 1954 reduction in corporate income taxes.....	S					
8. Authorize disposal of synthetic rubber facilities...	S	✓	✓	H		

1/ Rejection resolutions defeated on Plans 2 and 6. No resolutions offered on Plans 3, 4 and 5.

2/ Senate, House differences not yet resolved.



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

(June 24-30)

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 5987.....6/29/53. Amend certain provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 re cotton-marketing quotas. Agriculture.
- ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 5970.....6/27/53. Provide for the purchase of canner, cutter, and utility grade cattle. Agriculture.
- HILL (R Colo.) HR 6013.....6/30/53. Extend for 5 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to fur farmers. Agriculture.
- ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 5919.....6/24/53. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to farmers or stockmen to assist in orderly marketing. Agriculture.

Appropriations

- SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 5969.....6/27/53. Make appropriations for the Defense Department and related independent agencies for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.
- TABER (R N.Y.) H J Res 287.....6/27/53. Make temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1954. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

HEALTH & WELFARE

- BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2245.....6/30/53. Prohibit the transportation of fireworks into any state in which the sale or use of such fireworks is prohibited. Judiciary.
- *JOHNSON (D Tex.), Carlson (R Kan.), Clements (D Ky.), Daniel (D Tex.), Eastland (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), Kerr (D Okla.), Langer (R N.D.), McClellan (D Ark.), Maybank (D S.C.), Monroney (D Okla.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Thye (R Minn.) S 2233.....6/29/53. Provide assistance to farmers and stockmen in areas where a production disaster caused by severe drought has occurred. Agriculture.

- CAMPBELL (D Fla.) H Res 309.....6/29/53. Create a Committee on the Problem of Aging and Elderly People. Rules.
- D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 5936.....6/25/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide annuities for certain dependent sisters of unmarried retired railroad workers. Commerce.
- MILLS (D Ark.) HR 6014.....6/30/53. Provide assistance to farmers and stockmen in areas where a production disaster caused by severe drought has occurred. Agriculture.
- PILLION (R N.Y.) HR 5942.....6/25/53. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to eliminate the requirement that annuities and pensions be reduced in certain cases where the individual entitled thereto is also entitled to social security benefits. Commerce.
- POAGE (D Tex.) HR 5990.....6/29/53. Authorize President to make permanent replacements of public facilities and public-school buildings damaged or destroyed in a major disaster. Public Works.
- RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5917.....6/24/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.
- RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5918.....6/24/53. Amend Social Security Act to provide that in the case of women the term "retirement age" shall mean age 60. Ways and Means.
- THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 6009.....6/30/53. Similar to Mills (D Ark.) HR 6014.
- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 6010.....6/30/53. Aid drought-stricken areas of the U. S. Agriculture.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPT.

- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S J Res 92.....6/27/53. Return property vested under Trading with the Enemy Act, as the property of Germany, or German nationals or in which they had an interest. Judiciary.

- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2231.....6/27/53. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act re debt claims. Judiciary.
- WILEY (R Wis.) S 2237.....6/29/53. Provide for the payment of the balance of the compensation promised in connection with requisition in 1941 of 40 Danish vessels. Foreign Relations.

- COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5988.....6/29/53. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act re sale of certain property in time of war or national emergency. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 5952.....6/26/53. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act re designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons. Commerce.
- JUDD (R Minn.) HR 5954.....6/26/53. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer certain surplus agricultural commodities to the MSA Director, for sale to countries participating in the mutual security program. Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- AIKEN (R Vt.) S 2249.....6/30/53. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President to enable the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements in countries friendly to the U.S. Agriculture.
- GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 126.....6/30/53. Authorize a study of proposals for modification of existing international peace and security organizations. Foreign Relations.
- *HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Fulbright (D Ark.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Knowland (R Calif.), Mundt (R S.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) S J Res 96.....6/30/53. Establish a Commission on International Telecommunications. Foreign Relations.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2247.....6/30/53. Authorize certain members of the armed forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations. Armed Services.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2248.....6/30/53. Authorize loan of a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France. Armed Services.
- WATKINS (R Utah) S Con Res 36.....6/27/53. Express sense of Congress that people of East Germany are entitled to their basic, inalienable rights and freedoms for which they are now struggling. Foreign Relations.
- WILEY (R Wis.) S Res 125.....6/30/53. Authorize additional expenditures of \$10,000 by Committee on Foreign Relations during 83rd Congress. Rules.
- BATTLE (D Ala.) H Res 307.....6/27/53. Oppose admission of Communist China to membership in the UN. Foreign Affairs.
- BENTLEY (R Mich.) H J Res 286.....6/26/53. Provide that U.S. government should reexamine its policy if the Communist government of China is admitted to the UN or any of the specialized agencies. Foreign Affairs.
- CHURCH (R Ill.) H Res 308.....6/27/53. Similar to BATTLE (D Ala.), H Res 307.
- HOPE (R Kan.) HR 6016.....6/30/53. Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to President to enable President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements in countries friendly to U.S. Agriculture.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 122.....6/26/53. Express condemnation by people of U.S. of religious and political persecutions behind the Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.
- KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 123.....6/26/53. Similar to JAVITS (R N.Y.), H Con Res 122.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 125.....6/27/53. Express hopes of the American people for the early re-unification of Germany by free elections and for the achievement by the people of East Germany of their basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.
- SHORT (R Mo.) HR 5956.....6/26/53. Authorize loan of two submarines to the government of Italy. Armed Services.
- SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 124.....6/26/53. Express sense of Congress re heroic efforts of German people to free themselves of the oppression and tyranny of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Affairs.

Labor

- WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) S 2218.....6/25/53. Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, re applicability of state labor-relations laws to controversies within the scope of such act. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- *BEALL (R Md.), Butler (R Md.) S 2246.....6/30/52. Provide for repair and restoration of frigate Constellation. Armed Services.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 2239.....6/29/53. Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1945 to allow AEC to enter into long-term contracts for electrical utilities.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2217.....6/25/53. Amend National Defense Act to provide for an active-duty status for all U.S. property and fiscal officers.

SMITH (R Maine) S 2224.....6/25/53. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to confer benefits upon certain American citizens interned, and members of the armed forces held as prisoners of war, by any hostile force with which the U.S. has been engaged in armed conflict subsequent to June 25, 1950. Judiciary.

FRIEDEL (D Md.) H J Res 284.....6/24/53. Restore and preserve the frigate Constellation at a berth in Baltimore Harbor. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 6003.....6/30/53. Authorize President to appoint to grade of general in the Army those officers who, in grade of lieutenant general, commanded the Army Ground Forces or commanded an army during World War II. Armed Services.

DEFENSE

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S J Res 94.....6/30/53. Determine the number of members of ready reserve of armed forces necessary, for the national security, to be ordered to active duty involuntarily during fiscal 1954. Armed Services.

VETERANS

AIKEN (R Vt.) (by request) S 2242.....6/30/53. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to extend certain benefits of the act to Korean veterans. Agriculture.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2254.....6/30/53. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to include additional colleges under the provisions of the Act. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2201.....6/24/53. Provide pensions to widows and children of deceased World War II veterans on same conditions as they are now provided to the widows and children of deceased World War I veterans. Finance.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 5912.....6/24/53. Provide assistance in acquiring housing for disabled veterans who periodically require the use of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair for locomotion. Veterans.

HARDY (D Va.) H Res 311.....6/30/53. Create committee to investigate and study the benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of the armed forces. Rules.

REES (R Kan.) HR 5959.....6/26/53. Exempt certain commissioned officers retired, for disabilities caused by instrumentalities of war, from the limitation prescribed by law re combined rate of retired pay and of compensation as civilian employees of the government which retired officers may receive. Civil Service.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6015.....6/30/53. Clarify law pertaining to hospital, domiciliary, and medical care of veterans. Veterans.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 5972.....6/27/53. Incorporate the Seabee Veterans of America. Judiciary.

CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 5911.....6/24/53. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of the 100th anniversary of the founding of Michigan State College. Civil Service.

CLARDY (R Mich.) H J Res 283.....6/24/53. Authorize recognition of 100th anniversary of founding of Michigan State College, the first agricultural college in the U.S. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 5921.....6/24/53. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the tercentennial of foundation of the city of N.Y. Banking and Currency.

CIVIL SERVICE

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 2244.....6/30/53. Provide for promotion, by merit, of employees in the postal service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

ALLEN (R Ill.) H Res 306.....6/27/53. Provide for consideration of HR 5899, extending until Dec. 31, 1953, the period in which excess-profits tax shall be effective.

CRIMES, COURTS, & PRISONS

CHELF (D Ky.) HR 5910.....6/24/53. Amend title 28, U.S. Code re issuance of alternative writ or rule nisi by justice or judge of any court which has jurisdiction. Judiciary.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 5998.....6/30/53. Provide that judicial review of dismissals for cause from classified (competitive) civil service may be had in U.S. district court for district in which the dismissed person had been employed. Civil Service.

REED (R Ill.) H J Res 285.....6/25/53. Extend effectiveness of certain statutory provisions of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act, from July 1, 1953, to August, 1, 1953. Judiciary.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

MUNDT (R S.D.) S J Res 95.....6/30/53. Amend Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) H J Res 288.....6/30/53. Amend Constitution to lower voting age to 19 years. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 5939.....6/25/53. Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2204.....6/24/53. Provide that U.S. commissioners who are required to devote full time to duties of the office may be allowed their necessary office expenses. Judiciary.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 5973.....6/27/53. Authorize Postmaster General to enter into negotiations with persons leasing property to Post Office Department, for purpose of effecting rental adjustments, in certain cases where the rentals being paid are not in line with the general level of rentals in the area. Civil Service.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 5913.....6/24/53. Simplify the handling of postage on newspapers and periodicals. Civil Service.

INTERNAL SECURITY

KING (D Calif.) HR 5941.....6/25/53. Outlaw Communist Party and similar subversive organizations. Judiciary.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

BUTLER (R Neb.), Anderson (D N.M.) S 2220.....6/25/53. Provide certain exemptions from the requirement that pipelines having rights-of-way over public lands must be operated as common carriers. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2232.....6/27/53. Amend Act of March 4, 1915, re allocation of the income from Alaska's natural resources. Interior.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 2225.....6/26/53. Make provisions re administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon. Interior.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2213.....6/24/53. Provide for conveyance, upon completion of payment of construction charges, of the Newlands project, including land and works, to the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, Fallon, Nev. Interior.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 123.....6/27/53. Authorize Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to expend an additional \$10,000. Rules.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 5958.....6/26/53. Make provisions re administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon. Interior.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5997.....6/30/53. Enable Hawaii to authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds, the proceeds thereof to be used for veterans' mortgages. Interior.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 6008.....6/30/53. Amend mineral-leasing laws re their application in the case of pipelines passing through the public domain. Interior.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2241.....6/29/53. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 re transportation of cargo and passengers in privately owned and operated vessels. Commerce.

AYRES (R Ohio) HR 5971.....6/27/53. Amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 re definition of national defense contracts. Ways and Means.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 5940.....6/25/53. Provide for the establishment of a licensing system to facilitate the control of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of armored apparel in interstate commerce. Commerce.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 6012.....6/30/53. Provide civil remedy for violations of Communications Act of 1934. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) (by request) HR 6001.....6/30/53. Amend Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize navigation of foreign, nontransport, civil aircraft in the U.S. through reciprocity and under regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Commerce.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6004.....6/30/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to require the installation of an automatic radio call selector on cargo ships of the U.S. carrying less than two radio operators. Commerce.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 6017.....6/30/53. Amend Federal Home Loan Bank Act and related laws to define the limitations of government control of savings and loan associations to provide judicial and administrative remedies. Banking and Currency.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5914.....6/24/53. Amend Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize navigation of foreign, nontransport, civil aircraft, in the U.S. through reciprocity and under regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Commerce.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 5922.....6/24/53. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 re transportation of cargo and passengers in privately owned and operated vessels. Merchant Marine.

CONTROLS

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S J Res 93.....6/29/53. Amend and extend certain provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 re priority of defense contracts, and certain conditions in setting up allocation controls. Banking and Currency.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2223.....6/25/53. Amend Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field. Interior.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 5975.....6/27/53. Make provisions of the act of Aug. 28, 1937 re conservation of water resources in arid and semi-arid areas of U.S. applicable to the entire U.S. Agriculture.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 5976.....6/27/53. Amend Natural Gas Act re giving states certain powers of regulation and enforcement now held by the federal government. Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 5996.....6/30/53. Authorize modification of the existing project for Mobile Harbor, Ala. to improve facilities for navigation. Public Works.

CAMPBELL (D Fla.) HR 5935.....6/25/53. Authorize a preliminary examination and survey to prevent the intrusion of salt water into Lake Tarpon, Fla. Public Works.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 5974.....6/27/53. Repeal provisions of act of Feb. 20, 1931 to remove federal jurisdiction from the San Francisco Bay Bridge. Public Works.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 5938.....6/25/53. Similar to CAMPBELL (D Fla.), HR 5935.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 5920.....6/24/53. Authorize construction of shore protective works in the vicinity of Anaheim Bay Harbor, Calif. Public Works.

TAXES & TARIFFS

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2238.....6/29/53. Eliminate farm tractor fuel and certain other liquids from the manufacturers' excise tax on gasoline. Finance.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 2229.....6/27/53. Repeal admissions tax on motion picture theatres. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2234.....6/29/53. Exempt from income tax certain local civic improvement associations engaged in a trade or business, the net earnings of which are devoted to charitable or educational purposes, or to the making of local civic improvements. Finance.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 5960.....6/26/53. Exempt persons arriving in, or departing from, U.S. from or for Canada or Mexico by privately owned noncommercial aircraft from the requirement of paying the extra compensation for certain overtime services performed by immigration and customs inspectors and employees. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 5989.....6/29/53. Eliminate farm tractor fuel and certain other liquids from the manufacturers' excise tax on gasoline. Ways and Means.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 6011.....6/30/53. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide flexible duty on the importation of lead and zinc to stabilize the domestic production of such articles. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 5916.....6/24/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a deduction for certain expenses paid by a taxpayer for the education of his children. Ways and Means.

GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 5999.....6/30/53. Exempt states and political subdivisions thereof from the tax on conveyances. Ways and Means.

GRAHAM (D Pa.) HR 6000.....6/30/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from the federal admissions tax, admissions to sports arenas. Ways and Means.

HIRSTAND (R Calif.) HR 5953.....6/26/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain or loss from the sale or exchange of certain real estate shall be treated as a capital gain or loss. Ways and Means.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 6002.....6/30/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide a deduction for certain expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer for his own education or for the education of any other person. Ways and Means.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 5937.....6/25/53. Permit the state and local taxation of certain tangible personal property, title to which is in the U.S. Interior.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6005.....6/30/53. Provide that all gifts made to aid a disaster area shall be allowed as deductions for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6006.....6/30/53. Provide that the expense to an employer of repairing or rebuilding the home of an employee damaged or destroyed in a major disaster shall be considered a business expense for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 6007.....6/30/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit certain water-district taxes to be deducted from gross income. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 5955.....6/26/53. Similar to GEORGE (R Kan.), HR 5999.

SCRIVNER (R Kan.) HR 5915.....6/24/53. Similar to GEORGE (R Kan.), HR 5999.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 5957.....6/26/53. Provide that if excess-profits tax is not extended beyond June 30, 1953, there shall be an increase of 2 per cent in the corporation surtax rate for the 6-month period ending Dec. 31, 1953. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

(JUNE 24-30)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

S 35. Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate disagreed to House amendments May 27. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30.

S 106. Establish a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate Government Operations reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. Passed House with text of HR 992 substituted June 4. Senate concurred in House amendment June 27.

S 694. Prohibit display of other flags equal, above, or in place of the flag of the U.S. MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported May 12. Passed Senate June 1. Passed House, amended, June 11. Senate concurred in House amendments June 25.

S 1081. Provide authority for temporary economic controls. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 10. Passed Senate May 19. House Banking and Currency reported June 6. Passed Senate, amended, June 9. House adopted conference report June 17. Senate rejected conference report, 42-47, June 22. Senate adopted new conference report June 30. House adopted new conference report June 30.

S 1376. Extend the provisions of the National Housing Act re housing to veterans who served not only during World War II but also prior to such date thereafter as the President shall determine. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Banking and Currency reported June 16. Passed House, amended, June 27. Senate concurred in House amendment June 29.

- S 1514. Establish a Commission on Governmental Functions and Fiscal Resources. TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Government Operations reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House passed, amended, to include text of HR 4406 June 4. Senate concurred in House amendment, with an additional amendment, June 27. House concurred in Senate amendment June 27.
- S 1550. Authorize the President to prescribe the occasions upon which the uniform of any of the armed forces may be worn by persons honorably discharged therefrom. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported May 12. Passed House amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate concurred in House amendments May 28. Senate receded from its agreement June 2. Senate and House adopted conference report June 29.
- S 1993. Amend the National Housing Act as amended, and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 re maximum interest rates. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 10. Passed Senate June 25. Passed House, amended, June 27. Senate concurred in House amendment June 30.
- S 2103. Amend the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing. CAPEHART (R Ind.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 23. Passed Senate June 25. Passed House with text of HR 5667 substituted June 27. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report June 30.
- S 2112. Provide for the transfer of price-support wheat to Pakistan. AIKEN (R Vt.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), SMITH (R N.J.), TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16. House substituted text of HR 5659, June 23. Senate concurred in House amendments June 24.
- S J Res 88. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to extend to June 30, 1954, certain charters of vessels to Philippine citizens for use in interisland services. POTTER (R Mich.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 11. Senate adopted June 16. House Foreign Affairs reported June 27. House adopted June 27.
- HR 2313. Extend law providing for inspection and audit of plants, books, records of defense contractors. SHAFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported May 7. Passed House amended on consent calendar May 19. Senate Judiciary reported June 15. Passed Senate June 24.
- HR 2557. Extend title II of First War Powers Act re Presidential contract authority. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 15. Passed House June 17. Passed Senate June 24.
- HR 3425. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to appoint a member of the Metropolitan Police or Fire Department as Director of the D.C. Office of Civil Defense. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported March 19. Passed House March 23. Senate District of Columbia reported June 4. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 8. House agreed to Senate amendment June 26.
- HR 3855. Amend 18 U.S.C., "Crimes and Criminal Procedures" to continue in effect certain statutory provisions re espionage and sabotage until 6 months after termination of national emergency. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 17. Passed House March 25. Senate Judiciary reported June 15. Passed Senate, amended, June 24. House concurred in Senate amendments June 26.
- HR 4126. Continue the effectiveness of the war-risk and detention benefits for federal employees until July 1, 1954. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported May 27. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Passed Senate after text of S 1458 was substituted June 22. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24.
- HR 4654. Provide for exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch of the government. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 22. Passed House April 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate, amended, May 26. House disagreed to Senate amendments May 28. Senate adopted conference report June 23. House adopted conference report June 27, 269-65.
- H J Res 285. Provide for a one-month extension of certain emergency powers of the President. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 26. House adopted June 26. Senate Judiciary reported June 29. Senate amended, adopted June 29. House agreed to Senate amendment June 30.
- H J Res 287. Make temporary appropriations for fiscal 1954. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported June 27. House adopted June 27. Senate Appropriations reported June 27. Senate adopted June 29.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1237. Continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act re contract authority of the President. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 15. Senate indefinitely postponed after passing HR 2557 June 24.
- S 1901. Provide for the jurisdiction of the U.S. over the submerged lands of the outer Continental Shelf. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed Senate June 25. Senate passed HR 5134 in lieu June 25.
- S Res 120. Extend authority of Judiciary Committee to examine and review administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act to Jan. 31, 1954. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 24. Senate adopted June 24.
- S Res 121. Authorize expenditure of \$10,000 by the Senate Appropriations Committee. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 23. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration June 23. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 24. Senate adopted June 24.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 119. Provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported June 29.
- S 122. Provide for conveyance of certain property to the city of Rupert, Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- S 252. Permit trial by jury of civil actions against U.S. for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Judiciary reported June 25.
- S 630. Provide for conveyance for public-school purposes of certain federal land in Gettysburg National Military Park. MARTIN (R Pa.), DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- S 725. Amend act authorizing a national survey of forest resources to include U.S. territories and possessions. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30.
- S 894. Provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land in Basalt, Colo. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30.
- S 971. Authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 25.
- S 1001. Provide for the appointment by the D.C. Commissioners of special policemen. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 30.
- S 1152. Extend for 5 years the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to fur farmers. MILLIKIN (R Colo.), JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30.
- S 1276. Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to increase the interest rate on loans made under title I of such act. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30.
- S 1367. Extend for 4 years the authority of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand the crop-insurance program into additional counties. AIKEN (R Vt.), YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30.
- S 1422. Continue the effect of the statutory provisions re the deposit of savings for members of the Army and Air Force. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.
- S 1393. Amend the D.C. Teachers Leave Act. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 30.
- S 1945. Provide for regulation of vacation periods and annual leave of absence of D.C. Board of Education. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 30.
- S 1999. Provide for the recovery, care, and disposition of the remains of members of the uniformed services and certain other personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.
- S 2000. Authorize the retirement of non-Regular Army and Air Force officers having more than 30 years' active federal service under same conditions presently provided for officers having less than 30 years' service. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.
- S 2055. Provide for the control and eradication of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30.
- S 2079. Provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the armed forces. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.
- S 2217. Amend the National Defense Act to provide for an active duty status for all U.S. property and fiscal officers. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25.
- S 2239. Amend the Atomic Energy Act re long term electric utility contracts. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa). Atomic Energy reported June 29.
- S Res 123. Authorize additional expenditures of \$10,000 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration June 27.
- S Res 125. Authorize additional expenditures of \$10,000 by Foreign Relations Committee during 83rd Congress. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 30. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration June 30.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3203. Prohibit the Interstate Commerce Commission from regulating the duration of certain leases for the use of equipment by motor carriers and the amount of compensation to be paid for such use. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8. Passed House June 24.
- HR 3884. Extend authority of VA administrator to establish and continue offices in the Philippine Republic. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 16. Passed House June 30.
- HR 4828. Appropriate money for the Department of Interior during fiscal 1954. JENSEN (R Iowa). House Appropriations reported April 23. Passed House April 28. Senate Appropriations reported June 18. Passed Senate amended June 26.
- HR 5134. Amend the Submerged Lands Act re the Continental Shelf. GRAHAM (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported May 12. Passed House, 309-91, May 13. Passed Senate, amended, June 25.
- HR 5302. Provide for appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General for personnel management. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed House June 30.
- HR 5376. Make appropriations for the Department of the Army civil functions for fiscal 1954. DAVIS (R Wis.). House Appropriations reported May 23. Passed House providing \$416,391,600, May 27. Senate Appropriations reported June 23. Passed Senate, amended, June 27.
- HR 5451. Make changes in the wheat marketing quota provisions of the agricultural laws. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported June 8. Passed House, amended, June 25.
- HR 5456. Extend direct housing loans for one year and provide additional funds therefor. AYRES (R Ohio). House Veterans Affairs reported June 3. Passed House June 27.
- HR 5667. Amend the National Housing Act and other laws relating to housing. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported June 24. Passed House June 27, passage subsequently vacated and S 2103 passed in lieu, June 27.
- HR 5728. Authorize the disposal of government-owned rubber-producing facilities. SHAFFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported June 17. Passed House, amended, June 25.
- H J Res 234. Authorize an appropriation to defray the expenses of the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for 1953 to be held in Washington, D.C. REED (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 3. Passed House June 30.
- H Con Res 85. Provide for participation in Philadelphia 4th of July celebration. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported June 15. House adopted June 15. Senate Judiciary reported and Senate adopted June 30.
- H Res 283. Inquire into the effect on the weather of certain atomic bomb explosions. ROGERS (R Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported adversely June 27. House tabled June 27.
- H Res 295. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 6 to reorganize the Defense Department. CONDON (D Calif.). House Government Operations reported adversely June 24. Rejected, 108-235, June 27.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 163. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to State of Arkansas. MILLS (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 334. Amend the Act of July 31, 1947, re acquisition of public lands for uses other than mining. REGAN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29.
- HR 490. Authorize the use of Sackets Harbor Military Cemetery for burial of war and peacetime veterans of U.S. armed forces. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 22. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 1070. Declare the establishment of the Court of Claims as a constitutional court. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 30.
- HR 1528. Authorize addition of land to Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 2. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 1532. Provide for addition of certain government lands to the Cape Hatteras national seashore recreational area project. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 1568. Authorize the appointment of deputy commissioners in Alaska by judges of district courts. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29.
- HR 2750. Make certain provisions re relief of city and county of Denver, Colo. ROGERS (D Colo.). House Judiciary reported June 25.
- HR 2972. Authorize an agreement between the U.S. and Mexico for the joint operation and maintenance by the International Boundary and Water Commission of the Nogales sanitation project. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 30.

- HR 2977. Remove the limitation on claims against the Army for personal injuries, which restricts recovery for such injuries to reasonable medical, hospital, or burial expenses. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 25.
- HR 2982. Provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union. SAYLOR (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 3191. Confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the State of California. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported June 25.
- HR 3380. Authorize exchange of lands acquired by the U.S. for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., to consolidate federal holdings therein. SMITH (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 13. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 3411. Direct Secretary of the Army to re-establish and correct the boundaries of the Quincy National Cemetery by exchange of government-owned lands in the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 3685. Authorize the VA Administrator to furnish space and facilities if available to state veteran agencies. BECKER (R N.Y.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 25.
- HR 4072. Make certain provisions re disposition of certain former recreational demonstration project lands by the Commonwealth of Virginia to the school board of Mecklenburg County, Va. ABBITT (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.
- HR 4167. Create a commission to be known as the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 25.
- HR 4302. Revive and re-enact the International Bridge Authority of Michigan concerning the bridge across St. Mary's River. KNOX (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 25.
- HR 4401. Permit certain suits for the recovery of taxes to be brought in the district of the taxpayer's residence. FORD (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported June 25.
- HR 4779. Authorize the adoption of a report relating to seepage and drainage damages on the Illinois River, Ill. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House Public Works reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Public Works reported June 27.
- HR 4905. Amend the Atomic Energy Act re electric utility contracts. COLE (R N.Y.). Atomic Energy reported June 26.
- HR 5228. Amend the Budget and Accounting Act re annuities for retired Comptrollers General. BONNER (D N.C.). House Government Operations reported June 27.
- HR 5246. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. BUSBEY (R Ill.). House Appropriations reported May 15. Passed House, 395-2, May 26. Senate Appropriations reported June 29.
- HR 5314. Provide for coverage of ROTC members under Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951. VELDE (R Ill.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 25.
- HR 5495. Extend for one year the authority of the President to make trade agreements under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported June 9. Passed House, 363-35, June 15. Senate Finance reported June 26.
- HR 5508. Provide certain construction and other authority for the military departments in time of war. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 26.
- HR 5969. Make appropriations for the Defense Department for fiscal 1954. SCRIVNER (R Kan.). House Appropriations reported June 27.
- HR 5705. Provide for the automatic renewal of expiring 5-year level-premium-term policies of U.S. government and national service life insurance. PROUTY (R Vt.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 25.
- HR 5773. Make certain provisions re refund of certain insurance premiums. BONIN (R Pa.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 25.

FOOD AID PLAN

President Eisenhower June 30 asked Congress for authority to send government-held farm products to "friendly countries" to meet "famine" or other "urgent relief requirements." The request, proposed in a special message, asked the authority be limited to the next two years.

The products would come from stocks accumulated by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the government's price support programs, now worth more than \$3.2 billion.

The Chairmen of the Agriculture Committees introduced legislation to effect the plan. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) sponsored S 2249, and Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) authored HR 6016. (For proposal to include the program in foreign aid legislation, see page 871.)

Opposition to the President's plan developed immediately as Sens. John M. Butler (R Md.) and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) attacked the proposal as a "blank check."



pressures on congress

Culture Issues

Varied national organizations with an interest in music, art, drama and education have turned their attention to three issues before Congress. Objects of their concern are:

Bills to provide federal aid to the arts
Recent hearings on educational television
Proposals to reduce theater admission taxes.

Four bills in the House and one in the Senate would extend government backing to cultural projects. House measures and sponsors are: HR 5397, by Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.); HR 5330, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.); HR 5136, Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); and HR 464, Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.). The Senate bill is S 1109, introduced by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.).

The House bills have been referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor. Murray's bill has been sent to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

Perhaps the most controversial of these measures is that of Howell. It seeks, among other things, creation of a national arts commission "to encourage growth and development of fine arts throughout the U. S."

This commission would be composed of the President, plus 21 government officials, including all cabinet members. It would construct buildings, grant scholarships, and undertake many other activities.

The Murray and Celler Bills would set up a similar group. The Javits measure would create a foundation for music, drama and ballet. The Kearns bill calls for a theatre in Washington, D. C.

PETRILLO WANTS HEARINGS

Hearings on these bills are being sought by James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) and Thomas H. Burke, CIO legislative director. Petrillo is conducting a nationwide poll of symphony orchestras for views on creation of a federal arts commission.

Other groups now studying the measure include: American National Theatre and Academy; Council of the Living Theatre; Theatre Guild; American Symphony Orchestra League; National Education Association; American Council on Education; American Library Association; Whitney Museum of American Art (whose committee on government and art represents 12 national art organizations); Metropolitan Opera Association;

American Educational Theatre Association (composed of drama directors in leading colleges); National Music Council; National Association of Teachers of Singing, Inc.; Southeastern Theatre Conference; American Council of Learned Societies; and American Association of University Women.

Sharp differences of opinion seem to exist among these groups over possible effects of the bills. Some feel such legislation is needed, while others fear it would lead to "all sorts of federal control over art." Few have taken a specific position yet.

Some of these same groups are also active on the educational TV front. This subject came before the attention of Congress last May, when the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee invited FCC officials to testify before it.

These officials were asked to clarify FCC policy on 242 channels reserved until June 2, 1953 for educational TV purposes. As a result of the hearings, it was decided that they would be set aside "indefinitely" for this purpose.

Educational TV was an issue in the 82nd Congress, when FCC considered allocation of channels. It may be again in the second session of the 83rd.

PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL TV

Two organizations are doing most of the work in promoting cultural TV. They are the Joint Committee on Educational Television, and the National Citizens Committee for Educational TV.

JCET got its start in October, 1950, as a temporary committee to present the case for educational TV to the FCC. It then went on a permanent basis, with a grant from the Fund for Adult Education established by the Ford Foundation. (The Fund also subsidizes the National Citizens Committee). Today, JCET's main job is to promote interest in educational TV among colleges and universities. Executive Director of JCET is Ralph Steetle. Seven educational officials serve on its board of directors.

The National Citizens Committee was started early this year, to mobilize the support of business and professional leaders for educational TV. Its honorary co-chairmen are Milton E. Eisenhower, brother of the President, and Marion B. Folsom, Undersecretary of the Treasury. Its board of directors includes several industrialists. Committee activities are directed by Robert R. Mullen, former Life Magazine editor who directed public relations for the Eisenhower political campaign.

Both committees work closely together and both are launching a record drive to "assist local communities in interpreting the idea to their people and in raising money for initial outlay and continuing support."

Several states have passed legislation setting up educational-TV authorities, and appropriating money for stations. Both committees will "bring pressure to bear whenever it's necessary," says one official.

ADMISSIONS TAX

The third main legislative concern of the cultural groups -- reduction of admission taxes to theatres -- is stirring up some of the most active lobbying efforts.

Congressmen are getting letters from various organizations requesting that action be taken to lessen this tax. One of the most active groups is Show Folks of America, an organization of theatre interests headed by James E. Kidwell. Its headquarters are in Chicago. Another group fighting the tax-reduction battle is Theatre Owners of America.

Lobby Registrations

A leading utility, the Detroit Edison Company, is currently seeking passage of legislation which would permit it to sell power to Canada without being regulated by the Federal Power Commission. Two Washington lawyers are lobbying on the company's behalf in Washington. Their registrations and other recent filings under the lobby law follow:

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

Wendell Lund and A. Manning Shaw, with law offices in the Washington Loan and Trust Building, filed June 19. Shaw told CQ they are supporting two bills -- S 1442 and HR 3898 -- which would exempt any electric utility not engaged in interstate commerce from jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission when the utility sells power to a foreign country.

This legislation was introduced "at the company's request" by two Michigan Republicans -- Sen. Charles E. Potter and Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott -- Shaw informed CQ. Hearings on the Senate bill have been completed and the legislation is awaiting action by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Hearings on the Wolcott bill have been set by the House Interstate Commerce group for July 14-17.

Shaw explained that the power commission of the City of Windsor, Ontario, wants to buy power from Detroit Edison to supplement the occasional gaps in its own supply. The Detroit City Council has passed a resolution favoring this action. However, FPC officials have interpreted the power laws to mean that they would have authority to regulate such sales of Detroit Edison. The company reportedly is planning to spend \$16 million on new facilities for the Canadian project. The lawyers said their compensation is "indefinite."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY, 810 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Edward Falck, consultant with offices at 1625 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C., filed June 24. He told CQ that his main legislative interest at present is HR 5976, introduced by Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.). This bill is designed to amend the Natural Gas Act to eliminate dual regulation of natural gas producers, on the part of FPC and various state commissions.

At present, in many instances where natural gas companies are required to file reports and obtain certificates from state commissions, they have to go through the same procedure with federal officials. According to Falck, this causes "considerable overlapping" of time and office work on the part of companies subject to this dual regulation.

Hearings have been completed on the Hinshaw bill, and it is awaiting action by a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Hinshaw heads the subcommittee.

Falck listed his compensation as being \$250 daily, plus reimbursement for expenses. He explained that he also represents the company before various administrative agencies of the federal government.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIAPER SERVICE, 67 W 44th Street, New York City, N.Y.

Stanley I. Posner and Bernard H. Ehrlich, both Washington attorneys with offices at 1367 Connecticut Ave., N.W., filed on behalf of the Institute June 29. They said they are interested in legislation to secure a deduction for income tax purposes for amounts paid for antiseptic diaper service used to cure or prevent skin infection.

A bill for this purpose, HR 5502, has been introduced by Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.) and is now awaiting action by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Institute provides an antiseptic diaper service which can be obtained only on a doctor's prescription. It has "upwards of 100 members" located in various parts of the country, the attorneys told CQ.

Posner and Ehrlich set their annual compensation at \$5,500. They said it is "impossible" to estimate their expenses.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN, 10 Independence Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

J. S. Brittingham and W. E. Skinner, both of the above address, registered June 23. They both stated that their work would consist of "advocating legislation of interest to labor and opposing legislation unfavorable to labor."

Skinner told CQ that they are specifically interested in two bills -- S 2178 and HR 356 -- which would amend the Railroad Retirement Act to make it possible for workers who qualify for both railroad retirement and social security benefits, to receive both.

At present, under Section 36 (b) of the Act, if a man qualifies for both types of benefits he receives social security, but has a corresponding amount deducted from his railroad retirement fund.

The House measure, introduced by Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) was ordered favorably reported June 16 by a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), is awaiting action by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

HOWARD F. KNIPP, 3401 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

The law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison filed June 26 on behalf of Knipp, who is an interior woodwork manufacturer. The firm is seeking an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to provide that a partnership's fiscal year does not terminate upon death of a partner.

A spokesman for the firm explained to CQ that occasionally the death or resignation of a partner legally terminates the fiscal year, thereby causing accounting complications. The firm said its compensation is "indefinite."



(JUNE 26 - JULY 2)

political notes

President On Free Expression

Reaffirming and elaborating on his June 14 Dartmouth College address on "bookburning," President Eisenhower June 26 called for total freedom of expression in the United States. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 798.)

The Chief Executive criticized as un-American "zealots" who with "more wrath than wisdom" try to suppress information and ideas.

The President listed freedom of inquiry, the spoken and written word, and exchange of ideas as the "precious liberties of our nation." His statement was contained in a letter to Robert B. Downs, president of the American Library Association.

Truman Hits Budget Cuts

In his first formal speech since leaving the White House, former President Harry S. Truman June 27 condemned defense budget cuts and criticized what he termed a "reckless" wing of the Republican Party.

He told a national convention of the Reserve Officers' Association in Philadelphia he wanted to warn the people not to be misled by the desire for lower taxes "into cutting corners on our national security."

GOP CHAIRMAN REPLIES

A fast reply to Truman's words came from Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall. Hall said: "Mr. Truman is back at the old stand--soft on economy, soft on money and soft on communism."

Stevenson On India

World-touring Adlai E. Stevenson June 29 quoted India's Pandit Nehru as saying India will be on the side of freedom in a showdown.

In a Look Magazine article, the unsuccessful 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate warned that too much U.S. pressure to enlist India in the anti-Communist ranks, however, might produce the opposite results.

In Yugoslavia, June 27, Stevenson reported that he found in that country a "fierce determination to guard its independence and to resist aggression--physical or political--by anyone."

Stevenson said in Athens, Greece, June 30 that recent events in East Germany show "the Iron Curtain has cracked."

Sees Democratic '55

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) in a June 29 radio broadcast said: It will be tough for the Democrats to attack the President in 1954 though he doesn't think Mr. Eisenhower is making a good President; and the farm vote will swing to the Democrats next year.

The former Secretary of Agriculture, whose Senate term expires in 1955, said he believes "the farmer is worried about the Republican Administration." He added that low farm prices are "going to be reflected in farm votes." He said he believed Mr. Eisenhower's popularity was based on his "personal magnetism."

Two Democrats Ousted

President Eisenhower June 26 ousted two officials of the International Claims Commission. In letters to the two Democrats, Josiah Marvel Jr. and Raymond S. McKeough, the President set June 30 as their last day.

Both men have hung on to their places on the Commission despite White House requests for their resignations. Marvel, who is chairman of the Commission, charged, "This is purely a patronage deal."

Kerr Questions Pension

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) demanded June 27 to know if Randolph Burgess, deputy to the Secretary of the Treasury, had a pension from and held stock in the National City Bank of New York.

Kerr said in a speech in Des Moines that the Bank profited greatly "from the hard money policies and higher interest rates" Burgess helped effect.

Burgess answered that he received a non-revokable pension based on his former service with the Bank. He said he no longer holds any stock in the Bank.

Summerfield Defends Order

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said June 27 there is no place in the postal service for "political chicanery, and we have no intention of making room for it."

His statement was in reply to Democratic criticism of an order for stiffer examinations to fill 1,700 postmaster vacancies.

Seek Democratic Amity

Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Chairman, consulted former Governor of Virginia Colgate W. Darden "on how to make the Democratic party a truly national party," Mitchell announced June 29.

He said, "I regard Colgate Darden (now President of University of Virginia) as one of the great minds and great men of the Democratic party." Mitchell said he saw Darden after reading an address by the University president urging conservative Virginia Democrats and liberal national elements in the party to reconcile their differences.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA: Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) indicated June 26 that he would be a candidate next year for the seat he now occupies. Kuchel was appointed Jan. 2 as a Senator to replace Richard M. Nixon when the latter took office as Vice President.

NEW YORK: Rudolph Halley, New York City Council president and former counsel for the Kefauver crime investigating committee, was nominated June 30 for mayor by the Liberal Party.

FDR JR. SAYS "NO"

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D N. Y.) said June 26 he is not, has not, and will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of New York City.

RIVERS, HARBORS FUND PASSED

By voice vote June 27, the Senate passed the Army Civil Functions Appropriation bill (HR 5376) for fiscal 1954 with \$473,762,900 total. This was \$209,614,200 less than ex-President Truman requested, and \$24,887,200 under the revised Eisenhower estimates.

The House had passed the measure May 27. The Senate Appropriations Committee records the House total as \$416,391,600. The House Appropriations Committee claims the House actually approved only \$412,391,600 because of a \$4 million House cut in the amount that could be obligated or spent during fiscal 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 843). The \$4 million restriction was deleted in the Senate bill.

The Senate bill carries \$455,140,100 for rivers and harbors and flood control, \$5,307,400 for cemeterial expenses and \$13,315,400 for the Panama Canal Zone government.

The Eisenhower Administration's public power policy was the most debated issue. Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) proposed adding \$3 million to construction funds, for the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam in the state of Washington. He said "the new Administration has scuttled every proposal to go ahead with a comprehensive public power policy."

CHARGES "DELAYING TACTIC"

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) declared the Senate should adopt the amendment "and serve notice we want to develop the Northwest for the people and not for the private utilities." Morse charged that failure to include funds for Ice Harbor in the bill was a "delaying tactic by the Eisenhower Administration," to hold back until private power interests could get clearance.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) declared he had supported all public power projects in the Northwest but would not support the Magnuson amendment. He added that he is sure Republicans would have as good a record on public power as the Democratic Administrations. The Magnuson amendment was rejected on a voice vote.

Also rejected, on a standing vote, was an amendment to add \$1 million for construction on a new dam on the Warrior River in Alabama. And the Senate turned down a proposal to include \$370,000 for a flood control project at Johnsonburg, Pa.

The only amendment adopted by the Senate was a proposed increase from \$3.3 million to \$3,684,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Panama Canal Company. The amendment did not involve an increase in appropriations.

Following voice vote passage, the Senate requested a conference with the House to iron out differences in the two versions of the bill.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Increase limit on administrative expenses for the Panama Canal Co. from \$3.3 million to \$3,684,000. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) (for himself and Lister Hill, D Ala.) -- Provide \$1 million for construction on a new dam on the Warrior River, Ala. Standing.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Add \$370,000 for a flood control project at Johnsonburg, Pa. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Increase construction funds by \$3 million for Ice Harbor Lock and Dam. Voice.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

The Senate June 26 by voice vote passed a bill (HR 4828) appropriating \$452,956,940 for the Department of the Interior in fiscal 1954. The Senate Appropriations Committee had recommended \$451,256,940. The House had approved \$406,130,343 for the Department. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 839).

Former President Truman had requested \$607,336,400 and the Eisenhower Administration had revised the Interior budget requests downward to \$491,119,200.

Debate on the measure began June 25, when the Senate agreed to a \$200,000 addition for control of the sea lamprey. (For June 25 action, see page 839).

On June 26, the Senate agreed by voice vote to a \$1.5 million increase in funds for construction on the Alaska Railroad at Seward, Alaska. Also adopted was a substitute amendment providing that congressional committees investigate all concession leases and contracts in national parks 60 days before they are approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO (June 26)

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) -- (in the nature of a substitute for the Committee amendment) Provide that congressional committees investigate all concession leases and contracts in national parks 60 days before approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Voice.

Cordon -- Increase from \$8,250,000 to \$9,750,000 funds for construction on the Alaska Railroad. Voice.

STOP-GAP SPENDING

The Senate June 29 adopted by voice vote and sent to the President a "continuing" resolution (H J Res 287) providing temporary appropriations to keep certain federal agencies and departments in operation during July, 1953, pending enactment of their regular appropriation bills for fiscal 1954.

The House adopted the stop-gap measure by voice vote June 27, the same day it was reported by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees (H Rept. 681, S Rept. 474).

The emergency legislation was made necessary by the fact that current appropriations ran out with the expiration of fiscal 1953 on June 30. With fiscal 1954 beginning, Congress had passed only one fiscal 1954 money bill. It permits the federal units to make expenditures during the

first month of fiscal 1954 at the lowest rate provided in pending appropriation bills, or at the rate provided in the Eisenhower budget estimates.

CONTROLS EXTENDED

Congress passed and the President signed legislation (S 1081) June 30 to extend limited economic controls of the Defense Production Act, due to expire at midnight that date. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 836). When signed the bill became Public Law 95.

PROVISIONS

As enacted, the measure:

Extends for two years government authority to allocate scarce defense materials and give priorities to manufacturers of military goods.

Extends for two years government financial assistance through loans or loan insurance or guaranteed contracts for expanding defense production facilities.

Extends the life of the Small Defense Plants Administration to July 31.

Both the Senate and House, by voice vote, accepted the conference committee report on the measure.

Extension of the SDPA for only one month represented a victory for the House conferees who stood firm against going beyond that limit. The Senate originally had voted an extension of two years to the agency.

Pending before Congress is legislation to set up a small business agency to replace the SDPA.

WAR POWERS

The House June 30 approved, and sent to the White House, a resolution (H J Res 285) extending for one month certain war powers slated to expire July 1. Among the continued powers is authority for granting special priority for troop transportation.

The House originally voted approval June 26, but the Senate tacked on a clarifying committee amendment on June 29. All three approvals came on voice vote.

DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

The House June 27 approved the President's Reorganization Plan No. 6, for the Department of Defense. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 845.) The vote actually came on a resolution (H Res 295) to disapprove the plan. The resolution, offered by Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.) was voted down on a 108-235 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, page 876.)

The vote fell 110 votes short of the 218 majority needed for disapproving a reorganization plan.

The plan took effect June 29.

Debate on the measure centered around the proposal to increase the authority for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Proposals for eliminating the references to the JCS Chairman (H J Res 264 and HR 5845) were refused clearance by the Rules Committee on June 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 845.)

Support for the streamlining was led by Reps. Dewey Short (R Mo.) and Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman and ranking Democrat, respectively, on the Armed Services Committee. Leading the opposition to the plan were Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Chairman and ranking Democrat, respectively, on the Government Operations Committee, which handled it.

The plan makes the Chairman of the JCS responsible for managing the 210-officer Staff, and selection of new officers to serve on the Staff. The plan also adds six new Assistant Secretaries of Defense, and abolishes many boards and commissions, including the Munitions Board, the Research and Development Board and the Defense Supply Management Agency. Their functions are now vested in the Secretary of Defense.

FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL STUDY

The Senate and House June 27 approved, and sent to the White House, a bill (S1514) to establish a Commission on Intergovernmental (federal-state-local) Relations. Both houses approved the bill by voice vote after accepting a Senate amendment specifying that no more than nine of the 15 members of the Commission could be of the same political party.

The House passed a similar bill (HR 4406) on June 4. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 739). The House version asked that at least six members of the Commission be Democrats. The Senate had approved S 1514 on May 6, without specifying any political division of the proposed Commission. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 605).

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

The Senate June 27 approved, and sent to the White House, a bill (S 106) to establish a Commission on Governmental Operations. Voice vote approval came after the Senate agreed to a House amendment eliminating the requirement that the two major political parties have equal representation on the 12-man group. Under S 106, half the members would be drawn from private life, and two each from the Executive, the Senate and the House.

The House passed its version (HR 992) on June 4. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 739).

ESPIONAGE PENALTIES

The House June 26 approved, and sent to the White House a Senate-amended bill (HR 3853) to continue during the Korean emergency the wartime penalties for espionage and sabotage. Action was by voice vote.

The House originally approved the measure March 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 404). The Senate June 24 adopted a committee amendment to allow Congress to terminate the wartime penalties by concurrent resolution. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 837). The Senate amendment was accepted by the House without debate.

REPEAL OF LEAVE RIDER

The House June 27 approved the conference report on a bill (HR 4654) repealing the 1952 Thomas leave "rider," which restricted the accumulation of annual leave by most of the 2.5 million federal employees. Approval came on a 269-65 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, p. 876.)

The Senate had adopted the conference report June 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 836).

The bill also removes Cabinet officers and about 400 other top government officials from the vacation and sick leave system.

During debate, Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.), sponsor of the leave amendment, opposed repeal vigorously, saying it would cost the government about \$125 million a year.

FOREIGN AID

The Senate by voice vote July 1 passed a foreign aid authorization bill (S 2128) totaling \$5,318,732,500, after rejecting three attempts to make major cuts.

The Senate bill would authorize \$3,681,523,000 for military assistance, \$984 million for defense financing, \$100 million for special weapons planning, \$443,634,500 for economic and technical aid, and \$109,575,000 for multilateral organizations. These were the totals recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812).

The House had approved a \$4,998,732,500 total on June 19. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 834).

"NO TIME TO RETRENCH"

Senate debate on the measure opened June 29. Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said this was "no time" to retrench on foreign aid because "Soviet control over its satellite states is already beginning to crumble," and China might be the first to rebel. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) urged postponement of cuts until action was begun on appropriations to carry out the foreign aid authorization.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) charged June 30 that the Administration is preparing for "never-ending foreign aid on a large scale," and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) opposed the bill on grounds that most of it was for warlike rather than peaceful purposes. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) suggested the U.S. consider permitting Japan to re-arm. He also said economic aid should be trimmed sharply.

The Senate agreed, by unanimous voice vote, to permit the President, at his discretion, to withhold up to \$1 billion in aid slated for Western Europe until ratification of the European Defense Community treaty. This was intended as a substitute for the House proposal which would make such withholding action mandatory.

Also agreed to by voice vote was a modified proposal to allow the President to transfer up to 15 per cent of certain authorized foreign aid appropriations -- most of it for Europe -- from one area to another. Wiley originally proposed increasing the transfer authority from its present 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

But the Senate rejected a Dirksen proposal to earmark \$25 million out of available economic assistance funds for the Asia-Pacific area for purchase of surplus commodities owned by the CCC. These commodities would be sent to the areas relief aid. The amendment was defeated on a 28-42 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 875).

Also rejected on a 12-54 roll call, was an amendment by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to authorize the President to make available up to \$50 million in surplus commodities acquired by the CCC for famine and other relief aid to "friendly nations." President Eisenhower had requested such authority. (See page 865). Albert Gore (D Tenn.) opposed the amendment as a "monstrous giveaway."

On July 1, the Senate agreed by voice votes to amendments which would provide for termination of the mutual security program on June 30, 1955, extend the cut-off date for liquidation of the economic aid section of the program to one year after that and would set the deadline for military aid spending at June 30, 1957. The Eisenhower Administration had requested that MSA power to contract for new aid spending be extended to 1958, and the spending itself be given a 1961 cut-off date. The Foreign Relations unit had set 1956 and 1959 as the termination and liquidation deadlines.

On a 49-35 roll call, the lawmakers agreed to an amendment under which surplus farm products, including meat and livestock, could be used in the aid program. Foreign currencies would be accepted for the surplus commodities, and in turn would be spent for military aid. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) opposed the amendment saying the military aid programs might be used to "unload American surpluses."

Russell B. Long (D La.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to cut the total authorization to \$3,318,732,500. But a 48-34 roll call vote sustained a motion by Francis Case (R S.D.) to table the motion. Long then moved to recommit the bill to cut the authorization to \$4,318,732,500. The motion was rejected by a 34-48 roll-call vote. His final recommittal motion to cut the total to \$4,998,732,500 also was rejected, on a 38-42 roll call. Voice vote passage of the bill followed.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) -- Authorize the President at his discretion to withhold up to \$1 billion in aid until ratification of the European Defense Community Treaty. Voice.

Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- (as modified) Permit the President to redistribute up to 15 per cent of authorized appropriations for certain military and economic aid. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Include authority for exploration and development of mineral and petroleum resources. Voice.

Dirksen -- Provide that unit costs of housing built with aid funds shall not exceed the prevailing costs in the country where such housing is to be built. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) (as modified) -- End the Mutual Security program June 30, 1955, and extend period of liquidating the program to one year after termination. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- State as U.S. policy the encouragement of "private initiative and competition in discouraging monopolistic practices." Without objection.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- (as modified) Earmark part of military assistance funds for use in a currency-conversion program under which foreign currencies will be accepted for surplus farm products including livestock and meat products. Roll call, 49-35.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Provide that outlays for military items continue for two years after termination of mutual security program. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Dirksen -- (as modified) Give the President discretionary power to earmark up to \$25 million for purchase of surplus commodities owned by the CCC for relief aid to Asia-Pacific countries. Roll call, 28-42.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) -- Amend Dirksen proposal to increase funds available for such purposes to \$35 million. Standing.

Dirksen -- Provide that not less than 50 per cent of aid funds to certain European nations shall be in the form of loans. Standing.

Dirksen -- Authorize the President to transfer up to 50,000 tons of over-age vessels in certain classes. Standing.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Authorize the President to make available up to \$50 million in surplus commodities acquired by the CCC to relieve famine and other critical conditions in friendly nations. Roll call, 12-54.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- (as modified) Provide that aid to the Associated States of Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam be administered "to the extent that it is feasible and does not interfere" with MSA purposes, to encourage independence of those states. Roll call, 17-64.

HOUSING

Legislation (S 2103) to amend the National Housing Act was passed by Congress by voice vote and signed into law (P.L. 94) by the President June 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 838). House and Senate acted by approving a conference report on the measure.

PROVISIONS

As enacted, the measure:

Gives the President authority to order eased terms on moderate-cost homes by cutting to five per cent the required down-payment on a \$12,000 house bought with government-guaranteed mortgage, and lengthen repayment period from 25 to 30 years.

Adds an additional \$1.5 billion to the mortgage insurance authorization of the Federal Housing Administration, and extend FHA authorization for one year.

Extends for one year the military housing insurance and defense housing and community facility programs.

Permits discounts on mortgages guaranteed by the Veterans Administration.

Increases from \$4,750 to \$5,700 the mortgage limit on a low cost home in suburban areas.

Allows New York state to get an additional \$35 million of federal grants for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Authorizes the Federal National Mortgage Association to revolve its funds under the so-called "one-for-one" plan, permitting the agency to sell mortgages and give purchasers a promise to buy back in one year -- if the buyer wants -- an equivalent amount of mortgages insured by FHA or the VA.

As first passed by the House, the measure had a provision requiring builders to give a one-year warranty on a house bought with an FHA or VA mortgage. But conferees eliminated this section.

In Senate action, which followed shortly after the House agreed to the conference report, Sen. **Homer E. Capehart** (R Ind.), floor manager of the bill, said the

Congressional Resume

Following is a summary of activity for the 83rd Congress, first session, from Jan. 3 through June 30, 1953.

	Senate	House	Total
Public bills enacted into law	39	61	100
Private bills enacted into law	27	49	76
Measures introduced, total	2514	6758	9272

(Measures introduced include bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions and simple resolutions.)

legislation should keep housing construction at a "reasonably high level." He said it should "dissipate the fears of all those who are ominously pointing to an impending depression or recession."

WOLCOTT AMENDMENT

The House June 27 had passed S 2103 by voice vote after substituting for its text the language of its own bill (HR 5667). A House amendment, by Rep. **Jesse P. Wolcott** (R Mich.) adopted by voice vote, would let the President decrease down-payments on houses, but not less than five per cent, and give him authority to lengthen the amortization period to 30 years on houses costing from \$7,000 to \$12,000.

Senate-House conferees June 29 agreed on the compromise version of S 2103.

DIRECT HOME LOANS

The House June 27 approved, and sent back to the Senate, a bill (S 1993) to extend to June 30, 1954, the VA program for direct housing loans to veterans. Approval came on voice vote as the House amended it to include the text of a similar bill (HR 5456). The measure also would allow the VA to boost the interest rate on direct home loans from four to four and a half per cent.

The bill (S 1993) originally was approved by the Senate on June 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 839).

KOREAN GI BENEFITS

The Senate June 29 approved, and sent to the White House a bill (S 1376) to extend to veterans of the Korean war the same housing benefits accorded to veterans of World War II. Action was by voice vote.

The House passed the bill June 27 after accepting a committee amendment. The amendment specifically extended to Korean veterans farm home loan benefits of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and section 507 of the Housing Act of 1949. The Senate agreed to the House amendment without debate.

EXCESS PROFITS

House Republican floor leaders June 29 called off a scheduled floor fight over extension of the excess-profits tax. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 844).

Majority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) announced the decision, saying he expected the Ways and Means Committee to act on the extension bill (HR 5899) in the "normal manner." A meeting of the Committee was called for July 8.

Ways and Means Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) opposed postponement of a vote on the Rules Committee action to bypass the tax-writing Committee. The Rules group voted June 25 to report the bill to the House without having it reported from Ways and Means. Reed said, "If this rule is not disposed of, then the sword of Damocles hangs over every member of the House."

Halleck said he wanted to avoid a "head-on collision" on the issue.

The proposed six-month extension of the tax was estimated to bring an additional \$700 million to the Treasury. Although the tax expired on June 30, it may be re-enacted retroactively.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), a member of the Rules group, asked that the Rules resolution be tabled. He added that members would then be certain it wouldn't be "called up unexpectedly." Halleck, however, refused to agree to that.

President Eisenhower was reported to have planned a last-minute appeal to the House for extension before the fight was averted. The parliamentary procedure would have called for adoption of the "rule" and then a vote on extension of the tax.

HOUSE VOTES DEFENSE FUNDS

On a 386-0 roll call, the House July 2 passed a bill (HR 5969) carrying \$34,434,140,500 for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1954. The House voted to uphold Administration and House Committee proposed cuts of more than \$5 billion in Air Force funds when it rejected, on a 161-230 roll call, an attempt to recommit the bill to include increases in Air Force funds. (For voting, see chart, page 876).

The measure was \$1,337,422,500 less than the Eisenhower Administration requested, and \$6,285,790,500 under the original Truman budget estimates. Here is a breakdown of the major defense budget requests and the sums allowed by the House: (in thousands)

	Truman	Eisenhower	House
Army	\$12,109,591	\$13,671,000	\$12,982,000
Navy	11,499,850	9,782,663	9,384,383
Air Force	16,078,000	11,288,000	11,048,000
Defense Sec.	1,030,975	1,029,625	1,019,500

The House also granted \$257,500 for independent defense agencies. Ex-President Truman had requested \$1,515,000 for this item, and the Eisenhower Administration cut this estimate to \$275,000. The House bill carries more than \$2 billion to finance costs of the Korean war -- the first time since the outbreak of hostilities that the defense funds bill has provided for advanced financing of the war.

Rep. Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) opened debate on the measure July 1 with the remark that the only real issue was a choice between the 120-wing air force proposed by the Eisenhower Administration and the 143-wing goal projected by the Truman Administration.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Scrivner read a letter from President Eisenhower in which the President said the proposed Administration cut of \$5 billion in Air Force funds represents his "own views" and has his "personal endorsement." He said he would not rule out the possibility that Congress could make further cuts "without impairing national security." The House made a \$240 million cut in the Eisenhower requests for the Air Force.

The President also criticized what he termed the "powerful tendency" in certain quarters to seek "disproportionate" military protection. This ignores "the certainty that total military protection is unattainable," the President added. He also wrote that the fight to increase Air Force funds was an attempt by "service partisans...to pile dollars upon unexpended dollars."

Melvin Price (D Ill.) contested the proposed Air Force cuts as "unwarranted," and George H. Mahon (D Tex.) charged that "civilians in the Pentagon with no military experience are thwarting the will of Congress" in reducing Air Force goals to 120-wings.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) July 2 asked the House to provide the full \$370 million requested by the Administration for Army research and development. The House Appropriations Committee had recommended \$345 million for this item. The Javits proposal was rejected on a voice vote.

On a 29-76 standing vote, the House also rejected a proposed increase of \$1,837,000 in Army reserve funds.

The big fight occurred over attempts to increase Air Force funds. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said the main question was whether President Eisenhower's military and financial plans would be supported by Congress. And Scrivner said 120 "solid" wings were better than 143 "paper" wings.

Mahon then offered four "package" amendments which would increase Air Force funds by \$1,175,000,000. Of the proposed increase, \$353 million was to buy aircraft, \$600 million for maintenance, \$172 million to maintain personnel strength and \$50 million for spare parts. The amendments were rejected by voice vote.

Mahon then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to add the \$1,175,000,000 to the Air Force budget. The House rejected the motion on a 161-230 roll call. The House then passed the measure unanimously.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

The House Appropriations Committee had reported the defense funds bill June 27 (H Rept. 680), pointing out that its 3.7 per cent cut in Eisenhower defense requests was justified by the fact that the Defense Department would have about \$92 billion available for spending in fiscal 1954, and actually expects to spend \$43.2 billion.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Charles P. Nelson (R Maine) -- Bar use of funds for Army tire-testing facility. Voice.

James B. Utt (R Calif.) -- Prevent the use of funds in connection with the Fallbrook project in California. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Provide \$370 million instead of the \$345 million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee for Army research and development. Voice.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Increase Army reserve funds by \$1,837,000 to restore Army cuts in number of High School ROTC unit instructors. Standing, 29-76.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) -- Increase naval reserve funds by \$2,670,000. Voice.

George H. Mahon (D Tex.) -- (en bloc) Increase Air Force funds by \$1,175,000,000 -- \$353 million for aircraft purchases, \$600 million for maintenance, \$172 million for personnel strength and \$50 million for spare parts. Voice.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

The Senate July 2 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5495; S Rept. 472) to extend to June 12, 1954, the President's authority under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to enter into reciprocal trade agreements under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 800, 813).

The Senate eliminated from the House version of the bill a provision to expand the Tariff Commission from six to seven members, allowing a Republican majority.

PROVISIONS

As passed by the Senate, the bill would:

Extend to June 12, 1954, Presidential authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements without Senate ratification.

Establish a 17-member study Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, to be appointed by Congress and the President.

Allow the Tariff Commission nine months, instead of the present 12, to investigate and report on applications for tariff relief.

Require that, when tie votes occur on Tariff Commission recommendations concerning relief through use of escape clauses, the Commission send the cases to the President. Deadlocks on peril-point recommendations would continue to go to the President.

Permit the President to overrule Commission recommendations, provided that he explains his reasons to Congress.

Authorize the President to restrict agricultural imports in emergencies.

MALONE SUBSTITUTE

July 1, before the start of debate, Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) offered a substitute which would place authority for raising and lowering import duties in a Foreign Trade Authority, with Congress permitted to disapprove changes. The Authority would have power to terminate reciprocal trade agreements. The Senate took up the bill July 2 and rejected Malone's substitute by voice vote.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and eight co-sponsors next offered an amendment to increase protection against agricultural imports which might injure a segment of domestic agriculture. It would strengthen

present provisions allowing the President to impose quotas and import duties on farm products which depress domestic prices.

Magnuson called the President's existing authority in this area cumbersome and ineffective. Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), a co-sponsor, said the amendment would benefit the wool industry.

Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) of the Finance Committee, which had reported the bill, replied that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson had asked the President to order a Tariff Commission study of wool import restrictions.

The Magnuson amendment was defeated on a standing vote. By voice vote, the Senate agreed to a substitute amendment, offered by Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), to authorize immediate Presidential action to restrict farm imports in emergencies.

Provisions for a six-member Tariff Commission and for transmittal of deadlocked escape clause cases, recommended by the Committee, were accepted by the Senate.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) proposed a three-year extension, with elimination of several provisions, including those on peril points and prohibitions of trade concessions to Communist nations. His amendment was rejected by voice vote. It had 10 co-sponsors.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) -- Authorize immediate Presidential action to restrict farm imports in emergencies. Voice.

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade not to be affected. Deadlocked Tariff Commission cases to go to President. Voice.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Apply conflict of interest laws to Tariff Commission. Without objection.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- Establish Foreign Trade Authority with power to revise duties and terminate reciprocal trade agreements. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) and eight co-sponsors -- Strengthen provisions for protection against agricultural imports. Standing.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Extend Trade Agreements Act three years, with changes, including elimination of peril point provisions and bans on trade concessions to Communist nations. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Simplify customs regulations. Voice.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Lewis L. Strauss, June 27, as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a five-year term expiring 1958

Lee M. Thurston, June 27, as U.S. Commissioner of Education

Robert B. McLeaish, June 30, as Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration.

4. Mutual Security (S 2128). Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment (as modified by Kennedy (D Mass.) to provide that funds and materials granted to Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam be administered in so far as is feasible, to encourage the freedom and independence of these states. Rejected, 17-64, July 1.
5. Mutual Security (S 2128). Case (R S.D.) motion to table Long (D La.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to reduce total authorizations by \$2 billion. Agreed to, 48-34, July 1.
6. Mutual Security (S 2128). Long (D La.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to reduce total authorizations by \$1 billion. Rejected 34-48, July 1.
7. Mutual Security (S 2128). Long (D La.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to reduce total authorizations to \$4,998,732,500, the House approved figure. Rejected, 38-42 July 1.

DECLARED STANDS

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

TOTAL VOTE									REPUBLICANS									DEMOCRATS								
YEAS									YEAS									YEAS								
NAYS									NAYS									NAYS								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ALABAMA									MAINE									OHIO								
Hill (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N		Payne (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		Bricker (R)	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N		Smith (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		Taft (R)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	?	
ARIZONA									MARYLAND									OKLAHOMA								
Goldwater (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Beall (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Hayden (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		Butler (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	?		Monroney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	
ARKANSAS									MASSACHUSETTS									OREGON								
Fulbright (D)	?	?	?	X	?	X	X		Kennedy (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y		Cordon (R)	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	N	
McClellan (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Morse (I)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
CALIFORNIA									MICHIGAN									PENNSYLVANIA								
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Duff (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Kuchel (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		Potter (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y		Martin (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO									MINNESOTA									RHODE ISLAND								
Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		Green (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y		Thye (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Pastore (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	
CONNECTICUT									MISSISSIPPI									SOUTH CAROLINA								
Bush (R)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	N		Eastland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N		Johnston (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Purtell (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Stennis (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Maybank (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
DELAWARE									MISSOURI									SOUTH DAKOTA								
Frear (D)	N	N	Y	X	X	✓	✓		Hennings (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		Case (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Williams (R)	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y		Symington (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N		Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
FLORIDA									MONTANA									TENNESSEE								
Holland (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		Mansfield (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N		Gore (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	
Smathers (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?		Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		Kefauver (D)	?	?	✓	?	?	X	X	
GEORGIA									NEBRASKA									TEXAS								
George (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N		Butler (R)	?	?	N	?	?	?	?		Daniel (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Russell (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Griswold (R)	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		Johnson (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
IDAHO									NEVADA									UTAH								
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Malone (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Bennett (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
Welker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		McCarran (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Watkins (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ILLINOIS									NEW HAMPSHIRE									VERMONT								
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?		Bridges (R)	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y		Aiken (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	
Douglas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y		Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Flanders (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	
INDIANA									NEW JERSEY									VIRGINIA								
Capehart (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Byrd (D)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Robertson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
IOWA									NEW MEXICO									WASHINGTON								
Gillette (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	N		Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		Jackson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		Chavez (D)	N	?	Y	?	?	?	?		Magnuson (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
KANSAS									NEW YORK									WEST VIRGINIA								
Carlson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Ives (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Kilgore (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	?	N	
Schoepfel (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		Lehman (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	N	N		Neely (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	
KENTUCKY									NORTH CAROLINA									WISCONSIN								
Clements (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N		Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		McCarthy (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Cooper (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N		Vacancy									Wiley (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	
LOUISIANA									NORTH DAKOTA									WYOMING								
Eliender (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y		Langer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Barrett (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Long (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Hunt (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	

House Votes: Defense Reorganization; Government Leave

1. Defense Department Reorganization (H Res 295). Disapprove President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 6 providing for reorganization of the Defense Department. Rejected, 108-235, June 27. (By rejecting the resolution, the House, in effect, approved the reorganization plan). (See story, p. 870).
2. Annual and Sick Leave (HR 4654). Exempt from provisions of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, Cabinet officers and Presidential appointees, with the exception of postmasters and U.S. attorneys and marshals and revise annual accruable leave

provisions. Adoption of conference report. Adopted, 269-65, June 27. (See story, p. 870).

3. **Defense Department Appropriations (HR 5659).** Provide \$34.4 billion for the Defense Department for fiscal 1954. Mahon (D Tex.) motion to recommit with instructions to increase funds for the Air Force by \$1.2 billion. Rejected, 161-230, July 2. (See story, p. 873).
4. **Defense Department Appropriations (HR 5659).** Passage of bill. Passed, 386-0, July 2.

TOTAL		1	2	3	4	REPUBLICAN		1	2	3	4	DEMOCRAT		1	2	3	4												
YEAS		108	269	161	388	YEAS		11	132	5	199	YEAS		96	136	156	187												
NAYS		235	65	230	0	NAYS		169	44	196	0	NAYS		66	21	33	0												
1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4				1 2 3 4															
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)				N Y N Y				2 Halleck (R)				N Y N Y				12 McCormack (D)				X ? Y Y							
3 Andrews (D)		N N Y Y				AL Sadiak (R)				? ? N Y				6 Harden (R)				N Y N Y				9 Nicholson (R)				N N N Y			
9 Battle (D)		Y Y Y Y				2 Seely-Brown (R)				N Y N Y				10 Harvey (R)				N Y N Y				11 O'Neill (D)				N Y Y Y			
1 Boykin (D)		N ? Y Y				DELAWARE								1 Madden (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Philbin (D)				? ? Y Y			
7 Elliott (D)		N Y Y Y				AL Warburton (R)				N N N Y				8 Merrill (R)				N Y N Y				5 Rogers (R)				N Y Y Y			
2 Grant (D)		N Y Y Y				FLORIDA								9 Wilson (R)				N Y N Y				13 Wigglesworth (R)				? ? X ?			
8 Jones (D)		N Y Y Y				2 Bennett (D)				Y Y Y Y				IOWA								MICHIGAN							
5 Rains (D)		Y Y Y Y				1 Campbell (D)				N ? N Y				5 Cunningham (R)				N Y N Y				12 Bennett (R)				N Y N Y			
4 Roberts (D)		Y Y Y Y				7 Haley (D)				N Y N Y				6 Dolliver (R)				? ? ? ?				8 Bentley (R)				N ? ? ?			
6 Selden (D)		Y Y Y Y				5 Herlong (D)				N N N Y				3 Gross (R)				Y Y N Y				10 Cederberg (R)				N N N Y			
ARIZONA						4 Lantaff (D)				N Y N Y				8 Hoeven (R)				N Y N Y				6 Clardy (R)				N N N Y			
2 Patten (D)		Y N Y Y				8 Matthews (D)				N Y Y Y				7 Jensen (R)				N N N Y				18 Dondero (R)				? ? N Y			
1 Rhodes (R)		N Y N Y				6 Rogers (D)				N Y N Y				4 LeCompte (R)				N Y N Y				5 Ford (R)				N N N Y			
ARKANSAS						3 Sikes (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Martin (R)				N Y N Y				4 Hoffman (R)				Y N ? ?			
1 Gathings (D)		N N ✓ ?				GEORGIA								2 Talie (R)				N Y N Y				11 Knox (R)				N Y N Y			
4 Harris (D)		Y ? Y Y				10 Brown (D)				N Y Y Y				KANSAS								2 Meader (R)				N Y N Y			
5 Hays (D)		N Y Y Y				4 Camp (D)				Y N Y Y				3 George (R)				N Y N Y				3 Shafer (R)				Y ? X ?			
2 Mills (D)		N Y Y Y				2 Pitcher (D)				Y Y Y Y				5 Hope (R)				N Y N Y				9 Thompson (R)				Y N N Y			
6 Norrell (D)		N N Y Y				5 Davis (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Miller (D)				Y Y N Y				7 Wolcott (R)				N Y X ?			
3 Trimble (D)		N Y Y Y				3 Forrester (D)				Y Y Y Y				4 Rees (R)				N Y N Y				Detroit—Wayne County							
CALIFORNIA						9 Landrum (D)				? ? Y Y				2 Scrivner (R)				N N N Y				15 Dingell (D)				? ? Y Y			
7 Allen (R)		N Y N Y				7 Lanham (D)				Y Y Y Y				6 Smith (R)				N Y ? ?				16 Lesinski (D)				Y Y Y Y			
13 Bramblett (R)		N Y N Y				1 Preston (D)				N Y Y Y				KENTUCKY								1 Machrowicz (D)				Y Y Y Y			
6 Condon (D)		Y Y ✓ ?				6 Vinson (D)				N Y Y Y				4 Chelf (D)				Y Y Y Y				17 Oakman (R)				N Y N Y			
2 Engle (D)		N Y ✓ ?				8 Wheeler (D)				Y N Y Y				8 Golden (R)				N N N Y				13 O'Brien (D)				Y Y Y Y			
10 Gubser (R)		N Y N Y				IDAHO								1 Gregory (D)				N Y Y Y				14 Rabaut (D)				Y Y Y Y			
14 Hagen (D)		Y Y Y Y				2 Budge (R)				N N N Y				7 Perkins (D)				Y Y Y Y				MINNESOTA							
12 Hunter (R)		N Y N Y				1 Pfost (D)				Y Y Y Y				3 Robson (R)				N Y N Y				7 Andersen (R)				N N N Y			
11 Johnson (R)		N Y N Y				ILLINOIS								5 Spence (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Andresen (R)				N Y N Y			
4 Mailliard (R)		N Y N Y				16 Allen (R)				N Y N Y				6 Watts (D)				Y Y N Y				8 Blatnik (D)				N Y Y Y			
8 Miller (D)		? ? Y Y				17 Arends (R)				N N N Y				2 Vacancy								9 Hagen (R)				N Y N Y			
3 Moss (D)		Y Y Y Y				25 Bishop (R)				N Y N Y				LOUISIANA								5 Judd (R)				N Y Y Y			
29 Phillips (R)		? ? N Y				19 Chipchfield (R)				N Y N Y				2 Boggs (D)				Y Y Y Y				6 Marshall (D)				Y N N Y			
1 Scudder (R)		N Y N Y				21 Mack (D)				? ? ✓ ?				4 Brooks (D)				N Y ✓ ?				4 McCarthy (D)				Y Y Y Y			
5 Shelley (D)		Y Y Y Y				15 Mason (R)				Y ? N Y				1 Hebert (D)				Y N N Y				2 O'Hara (R)				N N N Y			
27 Sheppard (D)		Y Y Y Y				24 Price (D)				N Y Y Y				8 Long (D)				N N Y Y				3 Wier (D)				? ? Y Y			
28 Utt (R)		N Y N Y				14 Reed (R)				? ? X ?				6 Morrison (D)				? ? ✓ ?				MISSISSIPPI							
30 Wilson (R)		N Y N Y				20 Simpson (R)				N Y N Y				5 Passman (D)				? ? Y Y				1 Abernethy (D)				Y N Y Y			
9 Younger (R)		N Y N Y				22 Springer (R)				N Y N Y				7 Thompson (D)				? ? Y Y				6 Colmer (D)				? ? X ?			
Los Angeles County						18 Velde (R)				N Y N Y				3 Willis (D)				? ? Y Y				2 Whitten (D)				N Y Y Y			
23 Doyle (D)		N Y Y Y				23 Vursell (R)				N N N Y				MAINE								4 Williams (D)				Y Y Y Y			
21 Hiestand (R)		N Y N Y				Chicago—Cook County								1 Hale (R)				? ? ? ?				5 Willstead (D)				Y Y Y Y			
25 Hillings (R)		N Y N Y				3 Busbey (R)				? ? N Y				3 McIntire (R)				N Y N Y				MISSOURI							
20 Hinshaw (R)		N Y Y Y				13 Church (R)				N N N Y				2 Nelson (R)				N Y Y Y				5 Bolling (D)				? ? Y Y			
19 Hollifield (D)		N Y Y Y				1 Dawson (D)				Y ? ✓ ?				MARYLAND								9 Cannon (D)				N N Y Y			
22 Holt (R)		N Y N Y				8 Gordon (D)				Y Y Y Y				2 Devereux (R)				Y Y N Y				8 Carnahan (D)				Y Y Y Y			
18 Hosmer (R)		N Y N Y				10 Hoffman (R)				? ? N Y				4 Fallon (D)				N Y Y Y				6 Cole (R)				N Y N Y			
16 Jackson (R)		Y N N Y				12 Jonas (R)				N Y N Y				7 Friedel (D)				Y Y Y Y				2 Curtis (R)				Y N N Y			
17 King (D)		N Y Y Y				5 Kluczynski (D)				? ? Y Y				3 Garmatz (D)				N Y Y Y				4 Hilleison (R)				? ? X ?			
15 McDonough (R)		N Y N Y				4 McVey (R)				? ? X ?				6 Hyde (R)				N Y N Y				10 Jones (D)				Y N Y Y			
24 Vacancy						6 O'Brien (D)				Y Y ✓ ?				1 Miller (R)				N N N Y				1 Karsten (D)				N Y Y Y			
26 Yorty (D)		Y Y Y Y				2 O'Hara (D)				Y Y Y Y				5 Small (R)				N Y N Y				11 Moulder (D)				Y Y Y Y			
COLORADO						11 Sheehan (R)				? ? X ?				MASSACHUSETTS								7 Short (R)				N ? N Y			
4 Aspinall (D)		Y Y N Y				9 Yates (D)				? ? Y Y				6 Bates (R)				N Y N Y				3 Sullivan (D)				Y Y Y Y			
3 Chenoweth (R)		N Y N Y				7 Vacancy								2 Boland (D)				N Y Y Y				MONTANA							
2 Hill (R)		N Y N Y				INDIANA								10 Curtis (R)				N Y X ?				2 D'Ewart (R)				N Y N Y			
1 Rogers (D)		N Y Y Y				4 Adair (R)				N Y N Y				4 Donohue (D)				Y Y Y Y				1 Metcalf (D)				Y Y Y Y			
CONNECTICUT						5 Beamer (R)				N Y N Y				8 Goodwin (R)				N Y N Y				NEBRASKA							
3 Cretella (R)		N Y N Y				7 Bray (R)				? ? N Y				1 Heseltin (R)				N Y N Y				1 Curtis (R)				? N N Y			
1 Dodd (D)		Y Y Y Y				11 Brownson (R)				N Y N Y				7 Lane (D)				Y Y ✓ ?				3 Harrison (R)				N N N Y			
4 Morano (R)		? ? N Y				3 Crumacker (R)				N Y Y Y				14 Martin (R)				- - - -											

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED:

NOT ELIGIBLE:

DECLARED STANDS

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
2 Hruska (R)	N	N	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	?	?	?	Y	PENNSYLVANIA					21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	N	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	?	?	?	Y	11 Bonin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Gentry (D)	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA					19 Klein (D)	?	?	?	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	?	?	?	Y
AL Young (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Latham (R)	?	?	N	Y	17 Bush (R)	?	?	N	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer (D)	?	?	?	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	?	?	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	?	?	?	?
2 Cotton (R)	N	N	N	Y	16 Powell (D)	?	?	N	Y	29 Corbett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	14 Lyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	15 Ray (R)	N	N	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	N	Y	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	?	?	?	Y
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	?	?	?	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					27 Fulton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	?	?	?	?
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Alexander (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Gavin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	?
6 Case (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Barden (D)	?	?	N	Y	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers (D)	N	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	?	?	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	X	?	7 James (R)	N	Y	X	?	6 Teague (D)	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	N	N	X	?	7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	24 Kearns (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	?	?	?	5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	21 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	?	?	N	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	?	?	?	Y
12 Kean (R)	?	?	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	13 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)	?	?	?	Y
9 Osmer (R)	?	?	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	?	?	26 Morgan (D)	?	?	?	Y	UTAH				
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Mumma (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Dawson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Jonas (R)	N	N	N	Y	17 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Stringfellow (R)	?	?	?	Y
7 Widnall (R)	?	?	N	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	VERMONT				
1 Wolvert (R)	N	Y	N	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Simpson (R)	?	?	N	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					19 Stauffer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	VIRGINIA				
AL Dempsey (D)	N	N	N	Y	AL Burdick (R)	?	?	N	Y	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Abbutt (D)	?	?	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	N	Y	AL Krueger (R)	Y	N	N	Y	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Broyhill (R)	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					OHIO					Philadelphia					3 Gary (D)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Becker (R)	?	?	N	Y	14 Ayres (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Cole (R)	N	N	N	Y	23 Bender (R)	N	?	N	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian (R)	?	?	N	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff (R)	N	Y	N	Y
26 Gamble (R)	?	?	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Grahahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	N	N	N	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith (D)	?	?	N	Y
32 Kearney (R)	?	?	X	?	16 Bow (R)	N	N	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Tuck (D)	?	?	?	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND					9 Wampler (R)	?	?	N	Y
33 Kilburn (R)	N	N	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	?	?	?	?	WASHINGTON				
40 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	?	?	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA					5 Moran (R)	N	N	N	?
39 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Mack (R)	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion (R)	?	?	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	?	?	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Pelly (R)	N	Y	N	Y
43 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	?	?	X	?	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	N	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland (R)	N	N	N	Y
28 St. George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	X	?	WEST VIRGINIA				
36 Taber (R)	N	N	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA					3 Bailey (D)	?	?	Y	Y
31 Taylor (R)	?	?	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	N	?	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	?	?	N	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Scherer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE					1 Mollohan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	?	?	?	Y	2 Baker (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Neal (R)	N	Y	N	Y
New York City					12 Vorys (D)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	N	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Davis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN				
24 Buckley (D)	?	?	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA					4 Evins (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	8 Byrnes (R)	N	N	N	Y
11 Celler (D)	?	?	Y	Y	3 Aibert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	N	N	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	N	N	N	Y	1 Belcher (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Vacancy				
7 Delaney (D)	?	?	Y	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	N	Y	N	Y
23 Dollinger (D)	?	?	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	?	?	N	Y	7 Laird (R)	N	N	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	N	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Sutton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	?	?	N	Y
12 Dorn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS					1 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y
22 Fine (D)	?	?	Y	Y	OREGON					15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	N	N	Y
25 Fino (R)	?	?	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Brooks (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Heller (D)	?	?	?	?	2 Coon (R)	N	N	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	?	?	?	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	X	?	AL Dies (D)	?	?	?	?	WYOMING				
21 Javits (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	N	N	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	Y



(JUNE 26-JULY 2)

weekly committee roundup

Action

LABOR-WELFARE FUNDS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 29 reported an appropriation bill (HR 5246-S Rept. 478) recommending \$2,008,435,761 in fiscal 1954 for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies.

This was \$27,729,300 more than the \$1,980,706,461 approved by the House May 26, but \$13,077,709 less than President Eisenhower's revised budget estimates. Former President Truman had requested \$2,098,062,861. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 703).

The Committee recommended \$262,860,000 for the Labor Department and \$1,732,301,761 for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. And \$9 million was recommended for the National Labor Relations Board, \$3,210,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and \$1,064,000 for the National Mediation Board.

The Senate unit voted for a \$10 million increase in the \$50 million approved by the House for grants to states for hospital construction. The Eisenhower Administration requested \$60 million for this item. An increase of more than \$10 million for the National Institutes of Health was also recommended. The House granted \$61,586,200 for the Institutes.

Other Committee recommendations included: \$242,085,000 for the Labor Department's Bureau of Employment Security -- an increase of \$7,435,000 in the House total; \$22,505,500 for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation -- a cut of \$1,184,500 in the House figure; \$1,373,423,000 for the Social Security Administration -- a cut of \$100,000 in the House provision; and \$90,174,761 for the Office of Education--the House-approved figure.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES -- The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Independent Offices July 1 amended and favorably reported the Second Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 5690) for fiscal 1954, totaling \$5,238,002,664, and sent it to the full Appropriations Committee for consideration. The House passed the measure June 18 with a total of \$5,284,369,664 for the TVA, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Veterans Administration and the Selective Service System. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 803).

The Subcommittee voted against including \$48,867,000 for three VA hospitals projects located in San Francisco, Topeka, Kans., and Houston, Tex. But the Senate unit recommended adding \$2.5 million for planning of VA hospitals.

The group upheld House action in denying \$30 million for a proposed TVA steam plant near Memphis, Tenn., and in refusing to support a proposal to move TVA headquarters from Knoxville, Tenn. to Muscle Shoals, Ala.

WHEAT PACT -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 2 approved a three-year extension of the International Wheat Agreement. The pact, first approved in 1949, now sets prices at a minimum of \$1.55 and a maximum of \$2.05 a bushel for wheat traded among 45 nations.

A subcommittee of the Foreign Relations unit held a one-day hearing June 26 on ratification of the agreement in which testimony centered around Great Britain's refusal to sign the pact.

Great Britain, the largest wheat importing nation with a yearly quota of about 177 million bushels, refused to join the renewed agreement, claiming that the \$2.05 ceiling is too high. Under the 1949 pact, the maximum per bushel was set at \$1.80. Great Britain urged a \$2 ceiling.

Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) called Britain's hold-out for a nickel "nonsense," and asked if the U.S. "should continue to give foreign aid to Britain when she won't cooperate on a little thing like this." L. L. Highby of the State Department's economic affairs division, said Britain may have made a "blunder," but added she could join the agreement later.

Undersecretary of Agriculture True D. Morse and Gus F. Geissler of the National Farmers Union also urged ratification of the agreement. No testimony opposing the pact was heard. The existing agreement expires July 31.

WHEAT SUBSIDY

The Department of Agriculture announced June 29 that a \$7.5 million stop-gap wheat export subsidy program would become effective June 30 and continue until the International Wheat Agreement is ratified. The Department said this was necessary to avoid a break in U.S. exports of wheat.

"UNFIT" WHEAT

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee July 1 asked for authority (S Res 127 -- S Rept. 492) to investigate importation of wheat classified as "unfit for human consumption." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 818). The resolution would have the Committee report to the Senate not later than Jan. 31, 1954.

GERMAN UNIFICATION -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee in executive session July 2 approved by voice vote a resolution (S Con Res 36) expressing "the firm conviction that the people of East Germany are entitled to their basic, inalienable God-given rights and freedoms for which they now are struggling...(and) the right to be a unified nation governed by their own consent by the free expression of popular will in free elections." The resolution also lauds the East Germans for their "heroic resistance" to Soviet control, and denounces Communist punishment of demonstrators.

The resolution was introduced June 27 by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah). The Committee held no hearings, but discussed the resolution with Thruston B. Morton, assistant secretary of state, who offered no objections, according to Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.).

GERMAN DEBTS -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 2 approved four treaties (Executives D, E, F, and G) for the settlement of German debts to the U.S. and its citizens. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 814). The Committee made no changes in the treaties.

The treaties would provide for:

Payment by the West German government within 35 years of \$1 billion of a \$3 billion debt arising from post-war aid at 2 1/4 per cent interest.

Settlement of \$1.6 billion in pre-World War II debts, owed mainly to private citizens, for \$1 billion.

Validation of German bonds.

Settlement of claims based on Mixed Claims Commission awards to Americans.

Hearings were held June 17 and 18.

SCHOOL AID -- The House Education and Labor Committee July 2 approved two clean bills (HR 6049, 6078) extending federal aid in school construction and maintenance to areas overburdened by federal defense activities. The subject was part of President Eisenhower's 11-point legislative program (CQ Weekly Report, p. 213).

The bills, expected to provide over \$300 million in federal aid to schools, are extensions of two laws passed in 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 181-2).

TEACHERS LEAVE -- The Senate District of Columbia Committee June 30 reported out a bill (S 1393 - S Rept 480) amending the District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act. The bill would increase D. C. teachers' pay by 10 per cent on the first \$3,000, 8 per cent on the next \$2,000, and 6 per cent on the remainder.

Committee Chairman Francis Case (R S. D.) said the increases "follow the cost of living idea and give weighted benefits to the lower brackets."

DISASTER AID -- The Senate Public Works Committee July 1 reported a bill (S 2199 - S Rept 489) which would permit the federal government to turn over surplus items to the states for distribution to individuals and agencies for relief in major disaster areas.

The bill, sponsored by Sens. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) is designed specifically to aid the central Massachusetts area which was hit by a tornado June 9. Present law is interpreted as meaning that aid may be given only to state and local governments. The bill would extend that aid to individuals at the discretion of the states.

WAR PRODUCTION -- The House Armed Services Committee June 26 reported a bill (HR 5508 - H Rept 678) to continue Defense Department authority to "construct, expand, convert, and otherwise develop privately owned or publicly owned industrial-type plants." This authority would extend to six months after the current national emergency or until July 1, 1954, whichever is the earlier.

The measure also provides authority to set-up a reserve of critical machine tools, in line with Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's new program of stockpiling basic tools instead of the weapons they produce (CQ Weekly Report p. 847).

New Hearings

IMPEACHMENT -- A special House Judiciary Subcommittee held a one-day hearing June 30 on a resolution (H Res 290) to impeach Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. The resolution was offered

by Rep. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) June 17, after Douglas temporarily stayed the execution of atom-spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 806.)

Wheeler was the only witness. He maintained that Douglas' political "predilections" had brought both him and the Court into ill repute. Chairman Louis E. Graham (R Pa.) said that Wheeler had not "fully comprehended" the charges in a legal sense. He added that Wheeler's testimony was "hearsay."

At the conclusion of the testimony Graham asked if Wheeler were satisfied with having a "full and free" hearing. "I am," Wheeler answered.

COTTON ACREAGE -- The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry June 30 began hearings on a bill (S 2106) to provide cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments. The House Committee on Agriculture also started hearings June 30.

SENATE

Seventeen witnesses from Arizona, California and Texas spoke for the legislation, which, they said, was needed to protect the expanding cotton production of the Southwest.

Witnesses were: Sens. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.); Reps. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) and Harlan Hagen (D Calif.); Gov. Howard Pyle of Arizona; W. L. Smith, Western Cotton Growers Association; Marvin Farley, Imperial Cotton Growers Association; Arthur Shultis, University of California.

Also, Cecil H. Collettere, Arizona Cotton Growers Association; R. H. McElhaney, Wellton, Ariz.; Carl A. Blmsom, Phoenix, Ariz.; Jack Brawn, Phoenix; J. B. Kirklin, Trans-Pecos Cotton Association; M. T. Glenn, Tulla, Tex.; Al Muldrow, Brownfield, Tex.; J. D. Patrick, Pecos, Tex., and W. G. Kirklin, Odessa, Tex.

John H. Davis, Director of Commodity Marketing and Adjustment, Department of Agriculture, testified in opposition to the bill.

Frank Woolley, American Farm Bureau Federation and John A. Baker, National Farmers Union, July 1 opposed Southwestern pleas for a change in the method of computing the acreage allotment.

HOUSE

The House Agriculture Committee opened hearings June 30 on its acreage-limitation bill (HR 5655.)

Farley and Shultis repeated their Senate testimony. Offering similar testimony was W. L. Smith, Western Cotton Growers Association, and Kern County (Calif.) PMA chairman.

Gov. Pyle asked July 1 that each state be "treated exactly alike" in acreage reductions. He urged that no state be cut more than 25 per cent of its 1952 plantings.

Rep. Hunter said the minimum acreage should be at least 21.5 million, and that a 25 per cent cut would be all that Arizona, California and West Texas could take.

Also testifying were the following who had appeared before the Senate group: Colletette; McElhane; Bimson; Kirklin; Kirklin; Glenn, and Muldrow.

TOLL ROADS -- The Subcommittee on Roads of the Senate Public Works Committee June 26 heard testimony on legislation (S 796) to permit charging of tolls on certain highways constructed with federal aid.

G. Albert Hill, Connecticut State Highway Commissioner, urged that federal aid be given to states to help build toll roads, just as it is given for construction of toll bridges.

Robert B. Murray, Jr., U. S. Under-Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, testified he was "not convinced" that federal participation in toll roads "would be a solution."

D.C. HOME RULE -- Spokesmen for 23 organizations endorsed the Washington, D. C. home rule bill (S 999) at a hearing by a Senate District Subcommittee July 1 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 256). It is sponsored by a bipartisan group of 32 Senators.

Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), first witness, said the recent Supreme Court decision on the Thompson Restaurant case had made clear that Congress can delegate municipal authority to the District (CQ Weekly Report, p. 761). Two District Commissioners, Samuel Spencer and Renah F. Camaller, endorsed the bill, but asked that federal contributions to the District be spelled out in some "type of formula."

Among the three witnesses opposing the bill were representatives of the Washington Board of Trade and the D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs. Subcommittee Chairman Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) said he was certain of Committee approval of the bill.

SANTA MARGARITA SUIT -- The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee July 2 began hearings on charges that the Navy prosecuted a suit concerning claims to water from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., despite a Congressional ban on the suit. The Justice Department was prohibited from using funds for prosecuting the suit by an amendment to the State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary appropriation act for fiscal 1953 (P.L. 495). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 114, 115.)

Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn, Navy Judge Advocate General, testified that the Navy had spent \$4,068 to continue the suit despite a ruling by the Comptroller General that such expenditures would be illegal. Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson, Nunn said, has decided not to continue spending Navy money on the suit.

Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., will seek free counsel to carry on the suit. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), sponsor of the Senate amendment in 1952, called such action a violation of Congressional intent.

TCA TRAINING -- The House Government Operations Subcommittee on International Operations June 30 heard testimony on the Technical Cooperation Administration's education and training program.

Dr. Thomas R. Fisher testified June 30 that he had been on the TCA payroll at \$9,600 a year since Feb., 1952, but has not yet been assigned specific duties. He said he never had "more than a three minute conversation" with Dr. Frank E. Sorenson, who resigned June 1 as head of the TCA education section.

Dr. Sorenson testified July 2 that Fisher's employment was "quite a surprise," and that although he (Fisher) finally became his deputy, Sorenson didn't consider him qualified.

GAS PRICES -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 1, began a probe of recent price increases for gasoline, fuel oil and crude oil.

Spokesmen for consumers, retailers and jobbers attacked the increase. They included: William S. Broomfield, William A. Austin and Edward H. Jeffries, all representing the Michigan Legislative Committee; Milton Arnold, Air Transport Association of America; John Scott, National Association of Motor Bus Operators; Robert Sloan, Third Avenue Transit Corp. and American Transit Association; Paul Hadlick, National Oil Marketers Association; Lloyd Halverson, National Grange, and John Dressler, New Jersey Gasoline Retailers Association.

Continued Hearings

HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 29 reopened hearings on a bill (S 49) to grant statehood to Hawaii. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 343.)

On July 2, Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) said the Committee would report a statehood bill in time for Senate action early next year. He said it would not be possible to get it to the floor this year because of plans to adjourn Congress by Aug. 1.

The House had passed an Hawaiian statehood bill (HR 3575) on March 10. The Senate Interior Unit May 14 voted to hold hearings on a "package" bill that would deal with statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 644.)

JUNE 29 --

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii), the lead-off witness, took issue with "opponents who would deny Hawaii statehood because of the Communist problem." He agreed the problem exists, but said Hawaii could deal with it more effectively as a state than as a territory.

Farrington and C. Nils Tavares, chairman of the Hawaii Statehood Commission, agreed to limiting the territorial waters of the State of Hawaii to an area three miles off shore around each of the Hawaiian islands.

Sen. Butler, one-time opponent of Hawaiian statehood because of the alleged Communist menace there, declared that the people of Hawaii have shown "strong proof" of their determination to eliminate the Communist threat, and he urged approval of the pending bill.

JUNE 30 --

Tavares said the Commission he heads would agree to statehood for Hawaii without the inclusion of Palmyra and Leeward Islands in its proposed boundaries. Butler declared he was "certain Palmyra is going to be left out." Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said the bill "will pass" if those islands are excluded.

JULY 1 --

Dr. Gregg Sinclair, president of the University of Hawaii, testified that contrary to estimates by Hawaii's Board of Health "the Caucasian proportion of Hawaii's population has increased while the Oriental population has declined." Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said it was "obvious" that new estimates and "tortuous explanations" were prepared following a Senate speech by Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) on the large number of Caucasians who had left Hawaii since 1948.

JULY 2 --

Hawaii Territorial Senator Ben F. Dillingham (R) said Communist leaders of the International Longshoremen's and Ware-Housemen's union control the labor upon which the economic life of Hawaii depends. But he added that this should not have any bearing on the statehood issue.

OVERSEAS INFORMATION -- The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee July 1 resumed its hearings on U.S. overseas libraries. Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) summarized the Committee's purposes July 1 as an attempt to "end the confusion" and "to make very clear the type of books we feel should not be used."

Rockwell Kent, author and illustrator, Richard O. Boyer, author, and Edwin B. Burgum, former New York University professor, all refused to testify July 1 whether they were or had been Communists.

Richard Seldes, author, and Joseph Freeman, former editor of "New Masses," testified in closed session that they were anti-Communists, McCarthy reported.

July 2, Doxey A. Wilkerson, writer on Negro problems, refused to answer questions on affiliations with communism, but said he had never advocated violent overthrow of the government, and does not believe the Communist party advocates such action.

JUSTICE PROBE -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating the Department of Justice continued its inquiry June 26. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 848).

Judge Fred K. Rogers, a member of the Federal Parole Board, defended his approval of a 1947 parole for Burt K. Naster, Chicago industrialist. Naster was convicted of income-tax evasion in July, 1945.

Naster was released from prison on the day he became eligible for parole. Rogers said there were no statistics on the number of prisoners released as soon as they became eligible.

Parole Board Chairman George G. Killinger, testified the release was "unusual," and the number of prisoners so released would run about one-tenth of one per cent. He said he endorsed the parole because he followed the lead of Rogers, who handled the case.

Joseph Karesh, outgoing assistant U.S. Attorney for Northern California, testified June 29 there was no evidence of bribes in the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 848).

The 17-month probe came to an end June 30 as statutory provision for the Subcommittee expired. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. voiced thanks for the exposure of "unsavory conditions that called for correction." He told the group he had taken steps to improve the organization of the Department.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- Louis Harap, a New York writer, refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee June 30 whether he was a Communist. He also refused to say if he was managing editor of Jewish Life and accused the Committee of promoting anti-Semitism. The Committee is probing Communist influence in the New York entertainment, education and labor fields. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 616).

On July 1, George Mayberry, a book reviewer, said he had belonged to a Communist cell at Harvard University in 1937-1938 that included Harap. Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) read a letter from Irving M. Engel of the American Jewish Committee denouncing Harap's "false charge of anti-Semitism" as a "studied Communist maneuver."

WATERFRONT PROBE -- A Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee investigating alleged waterfront racketeering (CQ Weekly Report, p. 781) June 26 ended a three-day hearing in New Orleans.

Chairman Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) said that the probe, of Local 1419 International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) and its president, Dave A. Dennis, would be pursued. Tobey added he would ask the U.S. Attorney for Orleans Parish to consider perjury charges against Dennis. Dennis testified in a New York grand jury investigation of Joe Ryan, ILA president, and before the subcommittee in New Orleans.

A-POWER -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy June 25 continued hearings on private industry development of nuclear energy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 846).

I. I. Rabi, Columbia University professor, said that in "many areas" of the world, electricity produced from nuclear energy could compete with power produced from coal and oil. Rabi, chairman of a group of scientists who advise the Atomic Energy Commission, added that designs for full-scale reactors (A-power plants) are "just on the borderline" of producing economically profitable power.

Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith declared it would be "very damaging" to the U.S. if another country were to develop industrial A-power first.

Smith and Robert LeBaron, assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Atomic Energy matters, both said the AEC program is supported by their Departments.

In testimony released by the Committee, Dr. Walter G. Whitman, chairman of the Research and Development Board, said the stockpiles of atomic bombs "on both sides" (of the Iron Curtain) are growing rapidly. The Pentagon's research chief added that within five years Russia will have enough bombs to threaten the U.S., and that "new weapons and techniques" must be developed.

JUNE 27 --

Atomic Energy Committee Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) and House Armed Services Committee Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) endorsed the idea of more publicity for this country's retaliatory A-power.

JUNE 29 --

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, Undersecretary of Commerce Walter Williams, and Federal Power Commissioner Dale E. Doty, all supported expansion and development of industrial A-power.

JULY 1 --

Willis Gale, Commonwealth Edison Co., said it would be a "serious mistake" if the entire civilian A-power program were to be turned over to private industry "at this time." He explained that the uncertainties of having "profitable" power produced are too numerous.

Walker L. Cisler, Detroit Edison Co., testified that a combination of 30 power companies and industries are ready to underwrite a reactor, if tests prove it commercially practical.

Edwin J. Putzell, Jr., Monsanto Chemical Co., and E.W. Mills, representing both Foster Wheeler Corp. and Pioneer Service and Engineering Co., urged industry participation in development programs.

URANIUM MINING -- A House Interior and Insular

Affairs subcommittee June 30 considered, but took no action on, legislation to clarify the status of mining claims in areas held under an oil and gas prospecting permit or lease. The measures (HR 4144, HR 4313, HR 4318) would also encourage the exploration and development of fissionable source materials. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 846.)

Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.) attacked Interior Department proposals as being inconsistent in language and too broad in scope. Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) urged the group not to do anything to undermine basic mining legislation.

RUBBER PLANTS -- The Senate Banking and Currency

Committee June 25 continued hearings on a bill (S 2047) to sell the government's synthetic rubber facilities to private industry. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 847.) The House approved similar legislation (HR 5728) on June 25. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 837.)

Charles F. Johnson, Endicott Johnson Corp., said the government should assure the production of 650,000 tons of rubber annually, rather than the planned 400,000 tons -- or retain control of the facilities.

Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., said a 200,000 ton government reserve would insure an "orderly transition" to private ownership.

Others testifying for the proposed sale: O. V. Tracy, Esso Standard Oil Co.; A. L. Freedlander, Dayton Rubber Co.; W. P. Gee, Texas Co., and G. M. Tisdale, U. S. Rubber Co.

JUNE 26 --

John L. Collyer, B. F. Goodrich Co., urged safeguards to prevent speculators from bidding for the

facilities. Robert A. Winters, Rubber Heel and Sole Institute, asked for a fair share of supplies for small companies.

Roger McLean, Sinclair Refining Co., said he preferred S 2047 to HR 5728. Others in support of the sale were: R. W. Thomas, Phillips Petroleum Co., and A. H. Nellen, Lee Rubber and Tire Corp.

JUNE 29 --

Lawrence Brown, Publicker Industries, said the government-owned alcohol butadiene plants at Kobuta, Pa., and Louisville, Ky., are not saleable at reasonable prices -- but should be leased to private industry.

Albert J. Rosenthal, Small Defense Plants Administration, supported provisions assuring small business a fair share of the rubber.

Frederick D. Bates, Jr., Munitions Board favored S 2047. A statement in favor of the sale was submitted for the record by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.

JULY 1 --

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Administrator Kenton R. Cravens estimated the price of rubber might go up three cents a pound when the plants are sold. Rubber now sells for 23 cents per pound.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS -- Four witnesses told the

Senate Small Business Committee June 26 they had a high degree of success using the additive AD-X2 to prolong the life of batteries. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 845, 846.)

Witnesses were: Olin Rossell, Stockton (Calif.) Naval Supply Base; Charles Piantadosi, Quonset Point (R.I.) Naval Air Station; F. A. Harrell, Arlington, Va.; and Norman Goodwin, Cambridge, Mass.

The Committee, in executive session, decided July 1 to suspend further hearings.

WHEAT QUOTAS -- The Senate Agriculture Committee

June 26 concluded two days of hearings on a bill (S 2099) to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The bill would exempt more small wheat growers from such quotas, and would raise the national wheat acreage allotment to a minimum 62 million acres. Two thirds of the eligible farmers must vote for the quotas before they can take effect. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 847)

Present law would require a minimum allotment of 55 million acres of the 1954 wheat crop. The House June 25 approved a bill similar to the one under consideration by the Senate to raise the minimum allotment to 66 million acres of wheat. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 837.)

Frank K. Woolley, speaking for the American Farm Bureau Federation, June 26 opposed anything higher than a 60 million acreage allotment as "adding to the surplus problem." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 850.)

Howard H. Gordon, head of the Agriculture Department's Production and Marketing Administration, had testified June 25 that the Department endorsed the proposed quota exemption of all farmers who plant less than

25 acres of wheat, and the proposed increase to 400 bushels in the amount of wheat that can be produced without being subject to quotas. Present limits are 200 bushels and 15 acres. Gordon also said the Department would not object to an increase in acreage allotments for 1954.

IMMIGRATION -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration June 30 resumed hearings on a controversial bill (S 1917) requested by President Eisenhower to admit 240,000 above-quota European immigrants to the U.S. in the next two years. The hearing was held behind closed doors. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 812)

The bill was taken up again after the full Judiciary unit had voted June 29 to rescind a resolution approved June 22 which would have barred consideration of any controversial legislation before July 2. The Committee set July 8 as the date for a vote on the displaced persons bill.

Subcommittee Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said June 30, "I think we have enough votes to win approval of the bill." Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) said after a White House visit June 30 he had not been "sold" on approving the bill. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said the bill "deserves the immediate attention of the Senate" because it is "needed now and needed badly."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, July 1 urged passage of the refugee bill "to take advantage of the boiling caldron of hatred behind the iron curtain."

At a public hearing of the Immigration unit July 1, Mrs. Ernest W. Howard, who said she represented the D.C. Federation of Women's Clubs, opposed the bill.

Reports

HOUSING PROBE -- A subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee charged June 30 that millions of dollars of federal housing funds in Los Angeles have been poured into political and lobbying activities "in brazen disregard of federal criminal statutes."

The subcommittee called for a Department of Justice investigation and prosecution, if warranted, of "apparent violations of both the Corrupt Practices Act and the Hatch Act," barring federal employees from soliciting political funds.

The group's report was signed by Government Operations Committee Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and Reps. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) and Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R Mo.).

Coming Up

INTERNAL SECURITY -- Hearings on a bill (S 1606) to bar Communist-dominated unions from acting as bargaining agents for employee groups will start early in July, Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said June 26.

The bill's sponsor, John Marshall Butler (R Md.) will head a "task force" including Herman Welker (R Idaho) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.) in conducting several weeks of hearings, Jenner said.

MINING CLAIMS -- Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee said July 2 that hearings on his bill (HR 5358) to prevent seizure of national forest lands through the misuse of mining claims would be held July 8 and 9.

Appropriations

SENATE

DEFENSE FUNDS -- Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) June 26 urged the Appropriations Committee to back the Eisenhower Administration's proposed cuts in defense funds. "I don't want the Republicans to get all the credit for economy," he declared.

Army plans to replace the rotation point system with a standard 16-month tour of duty for soldiers in Korea after a truce is signed, were outlined to the Senate Appropriations Committee which released the information June 29.

HOUSE

NEW WEAPONS -- Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens wrote Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) that there "actually was no security slip" when the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Armed Services released testimony about new U.S. weapons. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 849). The Stevens letter was made public July 1.

But Andrew Berding, Defense Department chief of information, said "there was definitely security involved."

SOCIAL SECURITY

Members of both the Senate and House joined July 1 in introducing legislation to extend coverage and increase benefits of the social security system.

The Senate bill (S 2260) was co-sponsored by Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Theodore Francis Green (R.I.), John O. Pastore (R.I.), Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), all Democrats, and Wayne Morse (I Ore.).

House Members who introduced similar bills included: Reps. Herman P. Eberhart (Pa.) (HR 6043), Emanuel Celler (N.Y.) (HR 6041), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (N.Y.) (HR 6036), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.) (HR 6042), George M. Rhodes (Pa.) (HR 6046), John F. Shelley (Calif.) (HR 6056), Richard Bolling (Mo.) (HR 6035), Charles R. Howell (N.J.) (HR 6045), Carl Elliott (Ala.) (HR 6044), John D. Dingell (Mich.) (HR 6034), all Democrats.

Lehman said his bill would meet "promises made during the last campaign to enlarge the scope and coverage of social security."

Under the legislation additional occupation groups would be included in social security and maximum old age assistance would be raised from \$85 to \$135 a month. Retired persons would be allowed to earn \$100 a month rather than \$75 and still get payments.

EXECUTIVE ACTION

DROUGHT, FLOOD RELIEF

President Eisenhower June 29 allocated \$8 million from his Emergency Relief Fund to 152 drought-stricken counties in Texas and 40 in Oklahoma. He also made available \$240,000 to flooded areas in Texas and Louisiana.

On July 1, the President made affected areas in Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas and Arkansas eligible to share in the aid. The Department of Agriculture also declared nine Montana counties eligible for relief under its emergency farm loan program.

WHEAT MARKETING QUOTAS

In a move to prevent overproduction, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson July 1 proclaimed federal marketing quotas on the 1954 wheat crop. To take effect, the quotas must be approved by two-thirds of the wheat growers. The House June 25 approved a bill (HR 5451) to raise the minimum national acreage allotment for quotas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 837; for Senate hearings, see page 882).

TREATY LIMITATION

President Eisenhower told a news conference July 1 that any Constitutional amendment to quiet fears would have his support. He said Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., was studying language that might make the Bricker resolution (S J Res 1) to amend the Constitution acceptable to both its proponents and the Administration. The proposal, by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) would limit the President's treaty-making powers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 811).

\$9.4 BILLION DEFICIT

The Treasury Department announced July 1 that the fiscal 1953 federal deficit hit a record peacetime high of \$9,389,000,000. This was \$3.5 billion more than the deficit estimate of former President Truman. The Treasury also reported federal spending for fiscal 1953 totaled \$74,607,000,000, and receipts were \$65,218,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

DROUGHT RELIEF BILLS

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and a bipartisan group of 52 other Senators July 1 introduced a bill (S 2267) to provide emergency relief to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken Southwest.

Minority leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and 14 other Senators of both parties introduced a similar bill (S 2233) on June 29.

TAFT-HARTLEY

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said June 27 that after a series of meetings to discuss revising the Taft-Hartley labor law, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin were still in disagreement over some proposals. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 777).

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) told the House June 26: "...if America has never realized it before, she should realize now the necessity for rearming Germany. We should proceed...as rapidly as possible, whether or not the French like it, and whether or not the Russians like it." (Congressional Record, p. 7588.)

In a June 27 newsletter, Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) wrote: "A hundred years ago, the average age of the American people was 19. Today, more than half the total population is over 30 years old. Eleven million of us are 65 or over. In 1960 the figures indicate there will be...16 million. As the number (over 65) increases, retirement and pension programming becomes an important concern for the nation."

"California, short of hospital beds and long on veterans, will benefit appreciably from the funds voted by the House for continuation of the VA medical program," wrote Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) in a July 2 newsletter. Hagen said, "although substantial reductions were urged earlier by Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.), the House appropriated all of the funds asked by the VA except \$300 million in pension and benefits funds."

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) wrote in a June 23 newsletter: "On Sept. 8, 1941, Gus Kaknis, Winchester, Va., restaurant operator, served a meal to a draftee and received an official government Selective Service ticket. For more than 11 years since that time, Kaknis has fought bureaucratic red tape to collect the 65 cents due him. A few days ago, Kaknis received a check for 65 cents - a tiny part of the more than \$80 billion in contract commitments inherited by the Eisenhower Administration."

In a speech inserted in the June 27 Congressional Record, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said: "The Republican power policy...is a complete giveaway of future projects...to special interests, with creeping paralysis of our Western and Southern economy the inevitable result." (Congressional Record, p. 7669.)

Rep. A. L. Miller (R Neb.), in a June 24 newsletter, wrote: "...nearly everyone receives a subsidy in one form or another. (The Revenue Act of 1950) provides that new plants...may write off costs over a period of five years for tax purposes. In many cases the government built the plants, and guaranteed the companies a price as well as a market. This cost the government an estimated \$14.5 billion in 1952 alone."

In a June 25 release, Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) wrote: "The Secretary of Defense jumps from one position to another trying to justify his de-emphasis of air power. ... (he) recently issued statements lumping naval air strength and air force strength together... (seeming) to imply that their primary missions are the same. This is not true and the Secretary knows it."

Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) wrote in a July 2 newsletter: "...it was Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) who inveighed eloquently but in vain last year against budgetary sins committed in the fair name of military research. This is a suspicion I have harbored also... Some of the research projects that have come to my attention as a member of the Appropriations Committee are strictly for the birds..."

THUMBNAIL INDEX

Atomic Power	881
Appropriations	870,871,873,878,883
Boxscore	859
Bureau of Standards	882
Civil Functions	870
Congressional Resume	872
Controls	870
Cotton Acreage	879
Culture Issues	866
Disaster Aid	879
Defense Reorganization	870
Democratic Votes and Eisenhower	851
Direct Home Loans	872
D.C. Home Rule	880
Espionage Penalties	870
Excess Profits	872
Federal-Local Study	870
Foreign Aid	871
Gas Prices	880
German Debts	878
German Unification	878
Hawaiian Statehood	880
Housing	872
Immigration	883
Impeachment	879
Independent Offices	878
Interior	869
Justice Probe	881
Korean GI Benefits	872
Labor-HEW Funds	872
Leave "Rider" Repeal	869
Lobby Registrations	867
Overseas Information	881
Reorganization Commission	870
Rubber Plants	882
Santa Margarita	880
School Aid	879
Stop-gap Spending	869
Teachers Leave	879
Toll Roads	880
Un-American Activities	881
Uranium Mining	882
Vote Charts	875-77
War Powers	870
War Production	879
Waterfront Probe	881
Wheat Pact	878
Wheat Quotas	882

CQ Features

Bills Acted On	863
Bills Introduced	861
Committee Roundup	878
Congressional Briefs	884
CQ Quiz	iv
Floor Action	869
Political Notes	868
Story of the Week	851
Summary of the Week	ii



congressional quiz

1. **Q**--How many members of Congress are veterans of the armed forces?
A--Three hundred and nine -- 64 in the Senate and 245 in the House.
2. **Q**--How much did the big veterans groups spend on lobbying during 1952?
A--The American Legion evidently was the biggest spender. Its financial report filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act listed expenditures of \$106,235, much of which was for legislative purposes. The Disabled American Veterans reported legislative spending of \$20,964. While not reporting under the lobby law, the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) unofficially listed expenditures of about \$5,000. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, also unofficially, reported spending \$19,500 for its Washington office, and said part of this was for legislative purposes.
3. **Q**--How much has the U.S. spent for foreign aid since 1940?
A--U.S. foreign aid from 1940 through 1952 totaled \$90.3 billion, \$41 billion of it since the end of World War II. Net expenditures, however, total \$78.6 billion because \$11.7 billion has been paid back to the U.S.
4. **Q**--Has the greater part of U.S. postwar foreign aid been economic or military?
A--Economic, by a ratio of \$35 billion to \$6 billion through 1952. The emphasis recently has shifted, however. In 1952, military aid exceeded economic assistance for the first time since the end of World War II.
5. **Q**--How deep in the hole has the Post Office Department been going?
A--The latest firm figures available, for fiscal 1952, show the deficit was about \$727 million. The Senate Appropriations Committee estimates that the fiscal 1953 deficit will prove to be about \$642 million. Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield June 25 predicted the deficit for fiscal 1954 would be about \$594 million. He has asked for rate increases to bring in \$241 million annually, and has put into effect other measures for reducing the deficit.
6. **Q**--I notice the Federal Reserve Board has made about \$6 billion more bank credit available. How?
A--The Board reduced the reserve requirements of banks within the Federal Reserve System. A member bank must deposit reserves equal to a certain percentage of its deposits. When the percentage is reduced, as it was by the June 24 Board order, the reserves released may "nourish" more loans.
7. **Q**--If ex-President Truman runs for Congress and is elected, would he be the first former Chief Executive to serve in Congress?
A--No. John Quincy Adams, after leaving the White House, was a Representative from Massachusetts for nearly 17 years. Andrew Johnson was elected Senator from Tennessee in 1875, but served less than a month during a special session. He died before the regular session convened. Both Adams and Johnson were Senators before moving to the White House.
8. **Q**--What proportion of corporations pay excess-profits taxes?
A--For 1950, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 50,200 corporations paid EPT -- or less than 12 per cent of the 424,000 with taxable income. (The 1950 taxes were paid in 1951.) Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said preliminary figures on taxes for 1951 showed a smaller percentage of corporations paid an EPT in that year than in 1950.
9. **Q**--What is the value ceiling on duty-free mail-order imports?
A--One dollar. The Administration has suggested raising the ceiling to \$3, but a House committee studying a customs simplification bill rejected the proposal after witnesses had warned of competition from foreign mail-order companies.
10. **Q**--Can members of Congress be impeached?
A--No. The Constitution provides for impeachment of the President, Vice President, and "civil officers"; Senators and Representatives are not considered officers. They may, however, be expelled by a two-thirds vote in the house where they sit, or excluded (denied a seat upon election) by a majority.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 821; (2) 822-23; (3, 4) 825; (5) 773, 831; (6) 719-20, 831; (8) 762; (9) 845.